The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 12 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1915. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Jan.				
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd "	Arabia	8000	....	..
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
6th Feb.]	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
13th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
20th "	Persia	8000	....	..
27th "	Mongolia	10000	....	..
6th March	Caledonia	8000	....	..
13th "	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
20th "	India	8000	....	..
27th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May ..	Persia	3000	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co, Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Takata Maru	J. Deans	6712	16th. Jan.	22nd Jan.
Rensoon Maru	Y. Nomura	5148	17th. Jan.	28th. Jan
Kain Maru	D. Tanda	8808	24th Jan.	5th Feb
Ino Maru	K. Hirase	3320	6th Feb.	18th Feb.
Bombay Maru	S. Nagaya	4625	13th Feb.	25th Feb.

For Freight apply to —

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAI SHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES

Apply to

E. F. HALLIWELL.

General Insurance Agents,

"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,

Fort, BOMBAY

Phone: 2352 Telegrams: "Baible"

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona....	7474	23r Jan.	....
City of Lahore...	6,947	....	23rd Jan
City of Paris ..	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo ..	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi .	5,573	....	1st May

Fares.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	789
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.
DWARKA, 1,695, Thursday 14th January P.M. *Direct.
LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 18th Jan. 11 a.m., ‡P. B. D. and C. M.
KASARA, 1,195 Thursday, 21st Jan.

* On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
‡ Pore Bunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA" 1,195 tons on Thursday 21st January calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VITA" 4,691 tons on Tuesday 19th January, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PURNEA," 3,305 tons, about 21st January, calling at Seychelles Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "QUEEN AMELIE" 4,278 tons about 20th January calling at Mangalore, Calicut, Colombo and Rangoon.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

Bombay, 14th January, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24thFeb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,368	J. Kinnaird	25th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	11th April.1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6,722	C.F.Osborne	R.N.R.26thAprl.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
to Gibralter	590	891
to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES,

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH.
Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 204

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box [illegible] *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY

many [illegible]ths before the war commenced, adopted PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS as stan[illegible]nd since that time have purchased over 3,000. They are placed on submarines and de[illegible] on small motor craft at the various yards and docks and on motor launches acting [illegible]s to large warships.

The Royal Naval Air Stations and the Admiralty Flying School, branches of the Admi[illegible] have been supplied with PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

Another branch of the War Office is the Royal Aircraft Factory to whom have been [illegible]pplied PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. The Army and Navy have each their own flying departments.

The mechanical Transport Department of the War Office have equipped their motor transports with PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS, attached by means of a Vehicle Bracket. Thousands of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS have so far been supplied for this purpose.

THE P. & O. STEAMSHIP COMPANY

on account of the Admiralty, have purchased on thousand PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for the protection of their boats.

THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION AND MOTOR UNION

which is the strongest institution in England in connection with motoring, and which has a membership of over ninety thousand, has officially adopted PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS. They have about one thousand Scouts on motor cycles, continually travelling main roads of the country to give help and advice to their members. At the present time, this whole organization has been completely taken over by the War Office. An interesting order was received from them lately for a complete equipment of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for their head-quarters office building, since they were afraid, in view of the fact that they are now a Government office, that some attempt might be made to start a fire on their premises.

THE PYRENE EXTINGUISHER

is small enough to be easily handled by anyone and big enough to meet the requirements and merit the approval of those who know.

The flame of enthusiasm is the only flame PYRENE cannot extinguish. Every time PYRENE is used this spark is rekindled and bursts forth larger and fiercer than ever.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESER FUND ..... " 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Lisoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen (Dalney)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)		New York
Pekin		
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		
		Osaka

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 19,81,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jammoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madame Somoh's, Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2580

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, Poona.—Next term begins 18th January 1915. A new dormitory, thoroughly equipped and furnished will be opened next term. Special attention given to lavatory requirements. Applications for boarders to fill same invited. An uptodate Science Laratory and Dining Room will also be opened during the year. Prospectus and full particulars from.

THE HEAD MASTER.

4919

WANTED.

WANTED.—Two ENGINEER'S STORE CLERKS. Reply stating experience and salary expected, to Box No. 26, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5016

WANTED An ESTIMATING DRAUGHTSMAN for General ENGINEERING Work. Reply stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5014

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN WIDOW a POST as Housekeeper in a Hotel or other large Institution. Good references. Apply to Box No. 502, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3079

REQUIRED an ESTIMATOR or COMPUTOR to fill a vacancy in the office of Messrs. LANE BROWN & HEWLETT, Consulting Engineers, Lucknow. Must be thoroughly experienced and well up in constructional works. Salary Rs. 70 per month, rising to Rs. 100. Provident Fund. Joining expenses will be paid to selected applicant. 3008

REQUIRED a STENO TYPIST with high abilities in English for the post of HEAD CLERK in Private Secretary's Office. Pay up to Rs. 150, according to qualifications

Apply with copies of testimonials and photos, which will not be returned, to

PRIVATE SECRETARY,

to H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar.

3040

WANTED for the Narsingarh State in Central India (Bhopal Agency), a qualified Engineer experienced in Roads and Buildings. Salary Rupees One hundred and Fifty, with free house and a conveyance allowance of Rupees Twenty per mensem. A Government Pensioner physically fit for active and outdoor work will be preferred.

Also two Mason Mistries, age 40 to 50 years, experienced in Roads and Buildings and able to work with their own hands. Pay Rupees Forty to Fifty according to qualifications.

Apply to the DIWAN, stating age, caste and necessary qualifications. 3010

WANTED a District Engineer for the Jalpaiguri District Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 600 for the period of one year only during the absence of the permanent District Engineer on leave from 1st April 1915 next, with first class travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.

Candidates must be qualified under the rules prescribed in the Government Notification No. 3334 L. S. G., dated the 20th December 1901, as amended by Notification No. 1781 L S G., dated the 12th December 1912.

Applications accompanied by the necessary certificates and testimonials should be submitted on or before the 31st January, 1915, in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman of the District Board, Jalpaiguri, and superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer" together with a suitable envelope, addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they could be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. The selected candidate will be expected to join on the 1st April 1915.

A. G. HALLIFAX,

Chairman District Board.

Jalpaiguri, 19th December, 1914.

3084

WANTED.

REQUIRED BOARD and RESIDENCE by young man, preferably with Britishers, locality of Fort,

State particulars and terms to Box No. 34 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5038

WANTED a FIRST CLASS ENGINEER to erect water works plans. Pay according to merits. Only those experienced in erection should apply with testimonials to ARDESHIR D. WADIA, & Co., Ahmedabad. 5018

WANTED a HOSPITAL ASSISTANT on Rs. 35 per mensem to serve in the Dispensary at Savalge in the Jamkhandi State. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

State Karbhari, Jamkhandi.

Jamkhandi, 11th January, 1914. 5026

WANTED a SENIOR PROOF READER and a COMPOSING FOREMAN, well experienced and having a thorough knowledge of English and Hindi. Salary Rs. 50—75 according to qualifications.

Apply to OFFG. SUPERINTENDENT, Alijah Durbar Press, Lashkar, Gwalior 3009

WANTED two [illegible]ng LADIES (one with the knowl[illegible] typewriting) to look after a confe[illegible] establishment in Secunderabad. [illegible]o Messrs. AZIZ & Co., Restaurant and [illegible]ectionery, Hyderabad, Deccan. Only si[illegible]and young ladies with managing power s[illegible]pply.) 3012

WANTED.—For Faridk[illegible] Water Works an efficient Eng[illegible]er having also experience of dynam[illegible] from Rs. 60 to 90 p. m. according to q[illegible]tions.

Apply with full particulars of [illegible]nce and copies of certificates and t[illegible]ls to the STATE ENGINEER, Farid[illegible] later than 30th January 1915.

WANTED immediately twenty first-class COATMAKERS, only Goanese who have worked for European firms need apply—

SYDNEY K. THOMPSON,

High Grade Tailor,

5030 3, Elphinstone Circle

WANTED immediately COMPETENT GRADUATES in Arts and Science undergraduates and matriculates to serve as teachers in the Bassein English School Decent initial salary. Binding of service for about two years required. Apply sharp to or see personally R N. SAMANT, Headmaster, Bassein, (Thana.). 5029

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Black and tan Dachshund pup (female) age 6 months Well bred. Particulars on application to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." What offers. 3090

FOR SALE.—Handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture for sale. No dealers or brokers need apply. Open to inspection. Apply to M. P. c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5009

TO BE LET.

TO LET New House overlooking Gowlia Tank, Recreation ground, Electric Lights, etc. for Europeans or Parsis. Apply Dr. GHASVALA, Gamdevi. 5021

TO LET a LARGE COMMODIOUS FLAT in the Apollo Chambers with modern conveniences. Apply PYRKE'S APOLLO HOTEL. 5019

SMALL OFFICE TO LET on the West sides Hornby Road, rent moderate lift and electric lights.—Apply to Box No. 28 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle. 5014.

TO LET FURNISHED ROOM with balcony with English couple. Central position in Fort, all modern conveniences and excellent table. Apply immediately to Box No. 501, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3080

TO BE LET.—Large, airy room available in healthy locality in Byculla, suitable for married couple or bachelors. Convenient to train and tram. Apply to Mrs GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. 2579

CARLTON HOTEL, Outram Road, Fort Bombay—The only residential hotel reserved exclusively for Europeans.

A few single rooms are now available.

Terms from Rs. 150 per month.

Telephone No 2550

416

TO BE LET.—The TOP FLOOR of TREACHERS' BUILDING on Esplanade Road, very commodious and airy. Well suited for a large solicitor's or mercantile office. Electric lift, lights and fans. Situation the best. For full particulars apply to—

E. W. FLOWER & SON.,

House Agents.

Dalal Street,

Office Telephone No. 2611.

House Telephone No. 458 5017

NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BARODA STATE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of Incandescent lamps. For specification and particulars apply to

BAGANNA BALAJI, M.I.E.E.

Electrical Engineer.

5031

NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SPECIAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREE.

A SPECIAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held in the Sir COWASJI JEHANGIR CONVOCATION HALL of the University on MONDAY, the 22nd February, 1915, at 5-45 p.m.

2. Candidates entitled to degrees and desirous of receiving the same on the occasion, are required, under General Regulation No. 45, to send in their applications so as to reach the Registrar not later than 5-30 p.m., on Thursday, the 11th February 1915. No special form of application is prescribed by the Regulations.

3. Candidates who do not send in any applications or whose applications are received after the expiry of the time specified above will not be permitted to take their degrees at the Convocation.

4. Candidates who wish to receive their degrees in person are requested to be present in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Convocation Hall at 4 p.m., punctually, on the day named in paragraph 1. They must provide themselves with their own gowns and hoods.

5. Every application for admission to a degree in absentia must specify the grounds on which it is based and be accompanied by the prescribed fee of Rs. 10. The amount of the fee will be refunded in the event of the application being disallowed. No such application will be considered unless it is accompanied by the prescribed fee.

6. No visitors' passes of admission are issued in connection with Special Convocations of the University. Visitors are admitted only to the Annual Convocation for conferring degrees. The next Annual Convocation will be held on the third Tuesday in August of the current year.

By order,

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,

University Registrar.

Bombay, 9th January, 1915. 5012

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England).

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING, LIQUID FUEL, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING INCLUDING COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS DOUBLE BOILED, AND RAW TURPENTINE, AND WASTE COTTON, CAUSTIC SODA AND SPONAGE CLOTHES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT, at his office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 17th February, 1915, for the supply of above stores during the 12 months commencing from 1st April 1915.

2. Tender Forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3 The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderers shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted and to sign the agreement attached to the Tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of rupees one thousand, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes, of the Bombay Circle (if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order,"

5 The AGENT does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,

General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office:
Parel, Bombay, 14th January, 1915. 5036

NOTICE.

DHRANGADHRA STONE.

THE public are hereby informed that in order to develope the stone traffic and to minimise its cost of carriage to Bombay and other markets, the State has taken a Railway siding to the famous stone quarries situated near Dhrangadhra and has further made 50 per cent., reductions in the Royalty charged by the State:—

Big Stones of Dhrangadhra.

Within Kathiawar,—Rs. 7 per Waggon of 200 Bengali Maunds.

Beyond Viramgam and by Bhavnagar Bunder ner B. S. Railway—Rs. 3-8 per Waggon of 200 Bengali Maunds.

For further particulars apply to

THE STATE ENGINEER.

Dhrangadhra State.

Dhrangadhra, 7th January, 1915. 5003

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY, FOR THE BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Stationery to the Bhavnagar State Railway for a term of one year commencing from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916 inclusive.

Tenders will be received in the Office of the Undersigned upto 12 Noon on Monday the 15th February 1915.

Terms and Conditions with Schedule can be had on payment of Re. 1 (Rupee one) from this Office.

The Undersigned reserves to himself the right without question of rejecting any or all Tenders and the right of accepting or rejecting any portion of a Tender.

P. J. VYAS,

Offg. Auditor,

Bhavnagar State Railway.

Bhavnagar Para,
Dated, 9th January, 1915. 5010

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC is hereby informed that our client RAO SAHEB AMBASHANKER UTTAMRAM MALJI severed his connection with Messrs. LALGIR MALJI AND CO., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, of the Broach Industrial Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., from the 1st day of May, 1914, he having transferred all his rights and liabilities as a partner to his other partners in the Agents firm in consideration of the consideration mentioned in a document executed by our said client in favour of his partners on the 3rd day of May 1914, and that he has no connection whatsoever as a partner with the said firm of Messrs. Lalgir Malji & Co. from the 1st day of May 1914.

AMIN & DESAI,

Attorneys for Rao Saheb Ambashanker Uttamram Malji.

5037

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai YESHWADABAI widow of HARICHAND GOVIND and SADANAND HARICHAND GOVIND have contracted with our client Mr. CHHOTABHAI KRISHNAJI SALGAOKER for the absolute sale to him of the undermentioned property free from all incumbrances: all persons having any claim or interest in to or upon the said propercy or any part thereof by way of sale inheritance gift possession trust mortgage lien lease charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Albert Buildings Hornby Road Fort, Bombay within 14 days from this day as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gamdevi outside the Fort, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 329 and 344 and New No. 2185 Old Survey No. 637 and 639 and New Survey No. 1-B/7975 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 2723 Street No. 2 and containing by admeasurement 188 square yards or thereabouts according to the deed and 305—7/9 square yards or thereabouts according to the Collector's Bill and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Government ground. On or towards the West by Public passage. On or towards the North by property formerly of Bhasker Kashinath now of the heirs of Goregonker. And on or towards the South by the property formerly of Harichand Govindji but now of the said Chotabhai Krishnaji Salgaoker and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 13th day of January 1915.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,

5040 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 15TH JANUARY, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF 37, CASES JAPANESE CURIOS, VASES, ETC.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 15th day of January, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction in the shop in Hummum Street Fort next to Messrs. Duke & Sons, Aerated waters factory and opposite Messrs. Tarachand Parashram Jewellers, by order of the Office concerned, a fresh consignment of 37 cases curios, vases, etc., ex. S.S. "Kirin Maru" comprising:—

Bowls, plates, jars, flowers vases incense burners, sugar pots, milk pots, coffee sets, Gokusoku sets, rich porcelainware, Awata ware and other fancy goods too numerous to detail.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOONGRI COOLIE STREET, OR KATHA BAZAR MANDVIE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, 20th day of January 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order and under instructions from the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Ismailji Essoofalli Tajbhoy in exercise of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd February, 1913, and made between the above named Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part the following landed property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under B Ward Nos. 1142, 1141 (1), 1141 (2) and Street Nos. 109 115, 107 and 107 A situate lying and being on the East side of Doongri Coolie Street and on the West side of Mahomed Sayed Mookri Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Sub-District of Mandvi containing by admeasurement 326 square yards or thereabouts part whereof containing 224 square yards or thereabouts is usually called Fazandari ground and is numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 106 and the other part whereof containing 83 square yards or thereabouts is what is usually called Government ground and is numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 867 New No. 3608 Old Survey No. 11 and New Survey No. 2481 all which said piece or parcel of land is bounded on the East by Mahomed Syed Mookri Street aforesaid on the West by Doongri Coolie Street aforesaid on the North by the house formerly of Kassambhai Nathabhai but now the property of Nanji Maneck and on the South by the house formerly of Mooljі Jetha and Shivdas Bhimsali but now the property of Mooljі Jetha

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Manchershah and Narmadashankar, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th January, 1915.

Many cases of long standing have been cured by Methyloids after everything else failed. By taking Methyloids you save time and money—and get cured.

180—A9.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.

Tele. No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

VERY RARE AND GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY VERY RICH AND FANCY SILVERWARE AND PLATEDWARE ADVANTAGEOUSLY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RICH FURNITURE AND VERY COSTLY SILVER AND PLATED WARE ETC., OF THE LATE MR. MERWANJI ARDESHIR CHINOY AT THE ROOMS OF MESSRS. MEHTA & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ON FRIDAY, THE 15TH INST., AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Merwanji Ardeshir Chinoy Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell at their Rooms No. 53 Meadows Street Fort, (next to the Jewellers, Messrs. Tarachant Parasram and Co.,) on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), a very large variety of very rich and fancy silverware (sterling, English and Indian silver) and plated ware by Messrs. Reed Barton, Marcks & Co., Treacher and others and a few elaborate pieces of furniture by Wimbridge, Benjamin and John Roberts such as handsome bookcases by Wimbridge with plate glass shelves and electric velvet backs, cabinet by Benjamin set with bevelled plate glass and bookcase lined very rich Roman satin, very large partition screen by Benjamin with its extra coloured engraved glasses separable into 7 pieces, length 17½ ft., and can be made in any size, blackwood double cots, rich octagon table by John Roberts, Benjamin made pedestals, handsome clothes and hanging press by Wimbridge, large and fancy English 400 day time-piece in glass dome, English wall clocks and French time-piece, figure with electric light in glass dome, Bohemian and China vases, epergne, and a very large and choice selection of presentation novelties in silver and plated ware by Marcks, Treachers, Army and Navy, Reed Barton and others, consisting of flower vases and tubes, vegetable dishes, inkstands, teasets, coffee sets, sets of fork, knives and spoons, centrepieces, epergne and card trays, tumblers and cup saucers, ice-pails, beer mugs, marble inlaid tray and fruit stands, butter pots, cruets, flower baskets and bouquets, world's atlas, photo-frames, powder-boxes, pin-cushions, dinner-gong, biscuit boxes, champagne cork, umbrella handles, oak tantalus, sherry tantalus, ice-pitchers, jugs and cups and other good many miscellaneous articles of silver and plated ware for presentation.

The above articles of silver and plated ware are all very rich and are rarely sold in auctions and are specially recommended for inspection at the rooms of the auctioneers any time between 11 and 6 p.m.

MEHTA & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th January, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS GRAIN, SWEEPING, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER, GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th January, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wari Bunder, Goods Depot:—

Cotton seed, wheat, jawari, bajree, harda, gunny bags, empty casks, books, empty cylinder, red earth, luggage, hardware, empty tins, thread, cement, machinery, iron, iron safe, iron bars, jagree, moha flowers, wooden pieces, old records, bags of sweeping grains and other miscellaneous goods.

Re. Bombay to Bhusaval Inv. No. 281 R.R. 5697—75, of 13th June 1914 sender A. R. H. Hoosein consignee A. G. Hoosein. 1 case cotton sewing thread.

MENESSE & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th January, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE OF A HIGH CLASS JAPANESE AND CHINESE WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale room, 21 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, a choice collection of Japanese and Chinese Decorative Porcelain and works of art and curios consisting of richly enamelled cloisonne vases, bowls, incense burners, plates, old and modern Satsuma vases, Imari plates, koros, carved ivory figures, old Chinese jars, decorative porcelain vases wall plates, Japanese needle work pictures, and other useful ornamental articles.

Also a few articles belonging to a gentleman consisting of old Satsuma vases, Chinese jars, Imari plates, Persian wall plates, etc.

The articles will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th January, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

(Bombay's Leading Playhouse).

To-night! To-night

6-30 Twice Nightly 9-30

INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS!

THE "BOHEMIANS"

MR. PHILIP NEWBURY

One of the World's Greatest Tenors.

MISS BEATRICE MERCER.

A contralto with a voice of great range and purity.

MR. OLIVER FARROW.

Bass: An artiste of great Experience.

MISS PEGGY PARIS.

Charming and Dainty and a second Margaret Cooper.

MDSLLE. LA ROCHE.

Vivacious and versatile with songs of the Ada Reeve type.

MR. CLEMENT MAY.

Character Actor, presenting charming characters from Dickens and Shakespeare

POPULAR PRICES!

From Rs. 20 to annas 8.

AT 6-30 SHOW

HALF PRICES.

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

LAWN TENNIS 1915.

AMATEUR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS OF WESTERN INDIA.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA

Gentlemen's Singles.

Gentlemens' Doubles.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Doubles.

The above events are open to all comers (amateurs) but the Committee reserve the right in their discretion of rejecting any entry without giving a reason.

The Events will be played on the Made Lawn Tennis Courts of the Bombay Gymkhana and all arrangements will be under the control of the Committee.

The Tournament will commence on Wednesday, 24th February, 1915. The first two events will be played first and are estimated to last 10 days. The Ladies and Gentlemen's Doubles will be started during the progress of the other two events and the final may be expected to be played 3 or 4 days after the other two events are completed.

Entries close on Saturday, 13th February, 1915.

The Entrance Fee for each of the Events will be Rs. 10 for each player and must be sent with the Entrance Application.

Detailed prospectus and entry forms can be obtained on application to the undersigned at the Bombay Gymkhana.

R. D. ENGLAND,

Honorary Secretary.

5069 Lawn Tennis.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL

Tuesday, 19th January.

USUAL SKATING SESSION AT 9-30

SPORTS ON SKATES AT 10-30.

General Skating after the Sports until midnight

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period. Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY." Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTAB. SHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predecessing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretaries and Treasurers

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271

We shall present for your acceptance

THE MAGNIFICENT PATHE COLOUR PRODUCTION.

THE JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON.

The famous Biblical incident of Solomon, the wise King of Jerusalem and the two women rendered in an entirely original and novel manner.

A MASTERPIECE OF COLOURING, STAGING, COSTUMING AND ACTING.

See also this week's stirring War Drama.

FOR THE CAUSE. You are looking out for War Films. This is just what you want.

This film was produced in America on the actual sites of those great battles which took place in the Civil War.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban(F.M.S	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China.)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Post Box No. 34,

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amey	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

49, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£485,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A SCOTT SMITH, Manager.

WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 13.

The disturbance in the north disappeared and the weather has been dry every where. Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summery of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 13th January 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared over the whole division. Night temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind but drier in lower Sind. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now in excess at night at some stations in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature has risen but is still generally below normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the north Konkan; night temperature is also above normal at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of January 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	62.3	50.0	74	..	?	?
Do. (12th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	76.1	65.4	60	..	?	?
Do. (12th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72.5	43.3	84	..	0.30	—0.09
Rawalpindi	66.7	34.7	90	..	4.09	2.10
Lahore	69.6	38.1	91	..	1.07	0.26
Hissar	72.6	35.5	86	..	?	?
Ambala	71.7	40.1	91	..	0.49	—1.32
Delhi	69.2	42.8	91	..	0.33	—0.55
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	69.4	44.6	67	..	0.08	—0.57
Mainpuri	70.3	41.8	92	..	0.10	—0.80
Jhansi	75.6	43.0	62	..	0	—0.61
Cawnpore	70.5	43.3	92	..	0.06	—0.84
Allahabad	73.6	40.8	81	..	0	—0.93
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	75.1	46.0	96	..	0.52	0.28
Karachi	76.7	56.1	36	..	0.55	0.19
Ajmer	72.2	30.7	61	..	0.49	—0.07
Jaipore	74.4	44.5	52	..	0.12	—0.39
Kotah	73.6	47.8	47	..	0.28	—0.16
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	82.0	56.4	34	..	0.16	0.00
Dwarka	79.6	61.6	41	..	0.09	0.01
Veraval	85.4	66.1	61	..	0	—0.04
Rajkot	86.2	55.5	34	..	0.21	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	85.0	57.0	49	..	0	—0.32
Surat	?	59.9	50	..	0.70	0.51
Ahmedabad	86.6	58.0	38	..	0	—0.21
Dessa	86.2	47.8	53	..	0.05	—0.15
Neemuch	78.6	47.5	43	..	0.45	0.06
Indore	81.1	46.7	40	..	0 85	0.25
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.3	42.5	68	..	0	—1.10
Saugor	77.2	50.0	39	..	0	—1.29
Hoshangabad	80.3	45.4	56	..	1.34	0.27
Khandwa	86.4	49.2	45	..	0.48	—0.39
Akola	85.0	48.4	38	..	0.59	—0.80
Amraoti	83.7	55.5	38	..	0.30	—1.02
Nagpur	80.6	48.7	60	..	2.44	1.02
Chanda	83.9	47.2	65	..	0.38	—0.85
Raipur	77.5	51.1	69	..	0.08	—0.67
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.2	70.4	67	..	0.18	—0.34
Ratnagiri	91.5	71.9	49	..	0.42	—0.18
Mormugao	84.7	7.20	85	..	1.43	0.27
Karwar	86.9	68.0	92	..	5.67	3.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.9	54.4	43	..	1.78	1.04
Ahmednagar	83.8	58.0	36	..	1.66	0.96
Poona	85.2	59.7	56	..	0.55	—0.50
Sholapur	85.1	61.2	38	..	3.36	1.93
Bijapur	84.0	65.4	45	..	2.79	1.60
Belgaum	81.3	64.8	55	..	3.77	1.92
Aurangabad	83.3	59.7	29	..	1.13	0.24
Nizamabad (Indur).	84.2	52.0	45	..	0.70	—0.07
Hyderabad	83.0	59.3	77	..	0.18	—0.95
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.5	71.9	77	..	3.41	0.07
Calicat	87.9	71.4	86	..	6.86	0.79
Cochin	89.5	70.7	68	..	11.93	3.71
Colombo	88.9	72.6	99	..	16.27	—2.71
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	83.4	66.3	63	..	0.66	—5.45
Bellary	88.7	64.6	74	..	2.67	0.57
Cuddapah	88.4	67.3	74	..	2.52	—2.03
Madras	85.7	70.2	86	..	14.24	—4.67
Bangalore	82.8	60.5	70	..	1.58	—1.89
Coimbatore	87.8	66.2	77	..	2.86	—1.81
Trichinopoly	89.7	69.6	72	..	4.79	—3.11
Negapatam	82.6	69.5	83	..	17.97	—9.71

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." 180—D24.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SENATE.

The annual meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay, will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Saturday, the 30th January, at 5-45 p.m. The agenda is as follows:

Annual Election of three members of the Board of Accounts. Mr. H. J. Bhabha, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., and the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., are the members of the Board of Accounts for the current year.)

Consideration of an application from the Principal, Government College of Commerce, Bombay, forwarded through the Director of Public Instruction, for the permanent affiliation of the College for the purpose of the Examinations for the B. Com. Degree.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan has given notice of his intention to move as recommended by the Syndicate—

That the Government College of Commerce, Bombay, be permanently affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Arts for the purposes of the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce with retrospective effect from the date of expiry of its provisional affiliation.

A proposal to institute a new Degree in the Faculty of Medicine to be designated "Master of Obstetrics."

Dr. A. G. Viegas has given notice of his intention to move—

(i) That a new Degree, to be designated "Master of Obstetrics," be instituted in the Faculty of Medicine and that it be conferred on candidates who pass in the Midwifery Branch of the present M. D. Examination;

(ii) That the Syndicate be requested to make alterations in the medical regulations of the University consequential on the adoption of the above proposition.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 11th January 1915 was 30.197 inches For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th January 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 6. a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.975	Inches.
Temperature of Air	77.8	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.7	"
Dew Point	62.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.593	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10	3.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.2	"
Minimum do. do.	71.3	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E,ENE,NNW,N.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	162	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month.	WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth. on Still.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth. on Still.
		Jan	h. m. ft. in.	Jan	h. m.	ft. in
W.	13	m 8 54	25 9	13	m 3 27	20 10
		10 28a	28 11		3 13a	15 4
TH.	14	m 9 57	26 3	14	m 4 25	19 11
		11 12a	29 9		4 5a	14 11
F.	15	m 10 52	26 9	15	m 5 15	19 0
		11 52a	30 3		4 53a	14 9
S.	16	m 11 42	27 2	16	m 5 59	18 2
					5 37a	14 11
SU.	17	m 0 29	30 4	17	m 6 39	17 7
		0 29a	27 4		6 17a	15 5
M.	18	m 1 4	30 1	18	m 7 16	17 4
		1 13a	27 2		6 54a	16 3
TU.	19	m 1 37	29 5	19	m 7 52	17 3
		1 55a	26 9		7 29a	17 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
13 (Wednesday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 20m
14 (Thursday	7h. 15m.	6h. 20m
15 (Friday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 21m
16 (Saturday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 22m
17 (Sunday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 23m
18 (Monday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 23m
19 (Tuesday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 24m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915 Jan. 15th 8h. 11-0p.m.; 1st Quarter 1915 Jan. 23rd. 11h. 2-3 a.m.; Full Moon 1915 Jan. 31st 10h. 11-3 a.m.; Last Quarter 1915 Feb. 7th 10h. 40-9 a.m.

M. K. GANDHI
A GREAT INDIAN.

This is a sketch of one of the most eminent, and self-sacrificing men that Modern India has produced. It describes the early days of Mr. M. K. Gandhi's life, his mission and work in South Africa, his character, his strivings and his hopes. A perusal of this sketch, together with the selected speeches and addresses that are appended, gives a peculiar insight into the springs of action that have impelled this remarkable and saintly man to surrender every material thing in life for the sake of an ideal that he has essayed to realise, and will be a source of inspiration to those who understand that statesmanship, moderation and selflessness are the greatest qualities of a patriot. With a portrait of Mr. Gandhi.

Price Annas 4. (As. Four.)

AN INDIAN PATRIOT IN SOUTH AFRICA

BY REV. JOSEPH DOKE.

This is an appreciative sketch of Mr. Gandhi by the late Mr. Doke, an English friend, who was for long a co-worker for the cause of the South African Indians. Lord Ampthill in his modest introduction to the book says: "I commend this book to all who are willing to take my word that it is worth reading."

Price Rs. 2-3.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review" please send a postage stamp for As. four for a free specimen copy. The Annual Subscription to the "Review" is Rs. 5 (five.) Subscription can commence from any month. Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 one year's subscription to the "Review" in advance. Those in arrears cannot have concession rates.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 12th.

Aldersgate	P. Lewis	Moulmein Jan. 1

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 13th.

Sandon Hall	Rowlands	Calcutta
Euphonia	Stevens	Middlesborough
Muttra	Holmes	Calcutta
Oolobaria	Cirmans	Calcutta
Orna	Hewett	Rangoon
Khasron	Hannah	Jeddah

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday

SS Ischia	Poalette	Genoa
SS Barpetta	Minett	Basra

S. S. Aldersgate:—The steamer Aldersgate, 2,364 tons, Captain P. G. Lewis, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Moulmein which port she left on Jan. 1, with a cargo of timber and rice.

S. S. Ischia:—The Italian Mail steamer Ischia, 2,480 tons, Captain M. Poalette, will sail to-day for Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Barpeta:—The steamer Barpeta, 1,876 tons, Captain H. J. Minett, will sail to-day for Basra, with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 150 deck passengers.

S. S. Khasron:—The steamer Khasron, 2,422 tons, Captain J. Hannah, sailed yesterday, for Jeddah with a general cargo.

S. S. Wakasa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Wakasa Maru left Singapore for Hongkong, homeward bound, on the 12th instant.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:

Steamer	Salsette	(to arrive) for	Aden
"	Paltiana	for	Durban &c
"	Queen Amelia	for	Rangoon

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Wednesday, January 13th, 1915.

Barpeta	Minett	M. M. & Co
Calthness	Riddand	J. Findlay & Co
Ethelwolf	Boyle	Chagandas & Co
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Queen Amelia	McKay	M. M. & Co
Sardar	Ookerji	H. S. Shoostry

VICTORIA DOCK.

Ischia	Paolitto	Italian S. N. Co
Borderer	Black	W. & A. G. & Co
Saigon Maru	Yamagushi	N. Y. Kaisha.
Vita	Commack	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co
Malta	Cockburn	P. & O. Co
Kandahar	Keasley	K. N. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Kassara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Irrawadi	Goolam..	Bo. S. N. Co., Ld.
Saraswati	Nola	
Netravati	Abubaker..	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arankola	Alexander	M. M. & Co.
Aldersgate	Lewis	
Begum	Millar	T. M. & Co
Begonia	Howse	W. & A. G. & Co
Budrie	Evans	F. M. & Co
Baheela	Bennett	Arab Steamers
Blake	Hill	A. Yule & Co
City of Lahore	McFee	K. N. & Co
Clearway	Picktorn	M. M. & Co
Coconada	Hitchings	M. M. & Co
Celtic King	Humphreys	P. & O
Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. Co
Flor de Mar	Hassam	Purshotam
Lhasa	Rouse	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	Bombay Co
Palitana	Knipple	M. M. & Co
Rahamani	Cusack	M. M. & Co
Sikh	Elliott	T. M. & Co
Sofala	Alton	M. M. & Co
Taiyabi	Cottrell	R. E. C. & Co
Zoroastrian	Osborne	Muncherjee & Sons

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Lahore (s) 100 bales, cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 260 bales, cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.; 335 bales, cotton, Diwadkar & Co.; 110 bales, waste cotton, the Commercial Trading Co.; 100 bales, hemp, Kiddle Reeve & Co.; 150 bales, hemp, H. Govindjee; 28 bales, hemp, T. Morrison & Co.; 24,750 cwts., jawarc., 10,000 cwts., cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 4,000 cwts., groundnut oil cake, T. Morrison & Co.; 4,015 cwts., groundnut cake, Bombay Flour Oil Mill Co.; 5,088 cwts., myrabolums, P. Mathooradas & Co.; 250 bales, hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 250 tons, manganese ore, the Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Lahore (s) 50 bales, cotton, 1,200 cwts, mustardseed, Volkart & Bros.; 50 bales, hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 1,503 cwts., poppyseed, 703 cwts., mustard seed, 2,370 cwts., groundnuts, 1,191 cwts., linseed, 990 cwts., linseed, 990 cwts., jinjillyseed, 2,973 cwts., casterseed, John Fachiri; 6,000 cwts., casterseed, 10,005 cwts., groundnut, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 12 bales, cowhides, P. E. Boyee & Sons; 86 casks, 13 bales, goat skins, E. N. Stein; 4 bales, sheep skins, N. Kassam; 72 cases, 8 drums, paint, Robert Park & Co.; 10 casks, Chutney, Merwanji Poonjiaji & Sons; 375 cwts., kishmish, R. Damji & Co.; 1,020 cwts., cottonseed oil cake, the Indian Cotton Oil Co.; 90 cwts., cardamoms, 212 cwts., gum olibanum, E. Mohomed.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 375 bales, cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru (s) 150 bales, cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 500 bales, cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 1,400 bales, cotton twist, E. D. Sasson & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 1,100 bales, cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Kasara, from Bushire, Agents, M. M. & Co., 16 bundles, specie, 1 tin, pearls, 1 cover, currency notes, 202 bags, dry dates, 2,403 baskets, wetdates, 224 bags, raisins, 78 bags, figs, 69 bags, pistas, 8 bags, almonds, 50 bags, a kernels, 37 bags, a seed, 3 bags, walnuts, 62 crates, pomegranates, 2 bags, zeera, 17 bags, shajeera, 5 cases, fishmaws, 2 bundles, attari, 22 bundles, rosebuds, 1 bundle, wool, 1 nong, empty cylinder.

S. S. Sardar from Bushire, Agents, Persian Gulf, S. N. Co., 9,770 baskets, 1,421 bags, 292 bundles, 220 jottas, 29 cases, dates, 915 bags, 22 cases, almonds, 1,004 bags, 10 jottas, a kernels, 611 bags, raisings, 194 bags, figs, 96 bags, pistachions, 597 bags, dry fruits, 1 bag, plunes, 40 bundles, 9 bags, specie, 7 tins, pearls, 800 bags, wheat, 280 bags, linseed, 20 bags, cummin seed, 14 bags, khakseed, 22 bags, 10 jottas, gum, 16 bags, salab, 14 bags, attari, 5 cases, 8 jottas, assafotida, 4 bundles, leather, 146 bundles, leaves, 1 bag, tudri, 1 case, ghee, 150 cases, 12 carboys, rosewater, 2 carboys, nana water, 2 carboys, vinegar, 10 cases, confectionery, 1 case, medicine; 43 bags, 48 bundles, rosebuds, 127 bundles, 6 jottas, skins, 123 bags, barley, 259 bundles, wool.

S. S, Queen Amelie, from Rangoon, Agents, M. M. & Co., 79,655 bags, rice, 262 pieces teak posts, 115 pices, teak squares, 912 pieces 765 bundles, teak scantling, 3 cases, burma cheroots, 7 canes, cigarettes, tobacco, etc.

THE BEST SOAP FOR INDIA.

A bath with Arbos Camphor Soap is a boon to the residents of India. It is disinfective and has a marvellous effect on itches, ring-worms, etc.

CAN BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Sole Agent.—T. HARA 73-75, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Agents.—A. H. NASER & Co. No "B" Peerbhoy Building, Princess St.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp, Thos. Cook & Sons

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch—Watson's Hotel

MAXIMUM Isurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI J. P. Managing Director,

AGENTS WANTED.

87, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE.—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS AND MEN proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent. on our usual prices on WATCHES,

WAR WATCHES

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

We have been suppliers of watches for use in time of war for the past half century nearly, and it is back to The Afghan War that we can trace our name as being the original suppliers of The Campaign Pocket Watch. A strong, durable and accurate marker of time, whose name other dealers have since thought fit to borrow, thus sincerely flattering us.

Price of our original Campaign Watch is, Nickel Rs. 25; Silver, Crystal face, Rs. 35; Hunting or Half-hunting, Rs. 45. Gold Rs. 200. Half-hunting, Rs. 225; Hunting, Rs. 235.

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

The best handy timekeeper for Officers, of all grades when on active service is The Military Model Wrist Watch. Round in shape and protected by a leather wristlet, it can be referred to quickly, and unlike the Fancy Wristlet Watches which sit on straps and are ornamentally suitable for private life, this model is essentially strong and it is impermeable to rain, dust or perspiration which attacks the polished steel parts. The ordinary wrist watches are quite suitable for District work but The Military Model is THE WATCH for WAR use being DURABLE and ACCURATE under extreme climatic conditions.

Nickel, Rs. 32. Silver, 37-8. Gold, Rs. 170.

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.

May be termed an open watch. It looks neat, light and attractive; sits close on the wrist and is the watch par excellence of its kind on the point of quality.

Nickel, Rs. 32. Silver, Rs. 37-8. Gold, Rs. 160.

THE IMPERMEABLE WATCH.

Gives protection from rain, dust and perspiration because it has a screw-out movement. Obviates risk of every kind.

Silver, Rs. 40. Gold, Rs. 125.

THE WALTHAM WRIST WATCH.

The enviable record attained by the Waltham Watch Co pany is an absolute guarantee against any defect of matern or construction.

Metal, Rs. 40. Silver, Rs. 47-8. Rolled-Gold, Rs. 60.

For any of the abovementioned watches fitted with luminous figures and hands,

Rs. 10 extra.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-87, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

MARKET REPORT.

COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 13.

The general tone of the Home cables to-day indicate a weaker feeling both in New York and Liverpool, which is variously ascribed to Continental "bull" operators selling to secure profits: a heavy market with a bearish tendency: and to an indication, reported to be derived from reliable sources, that the Southern markets are at last evincing a sincere desire to sell. An imminent decline being predicted.

As there must be a considerable number of operators still on the short side, the wish is probably father to the thought, and although a lull may have supervened after the recent activity, it would be premature to jump to the conclusion that the market is about to give way to any appreciable extent.

BOMBAY MARKET.

The market opened at an advance on last evening's rate and Good Broach went to Rs. 191¼ but since then rates all round have given way under the influence of a poor demand and delivery orders being pressed for sale. A line of Khandeish is reported taken by mills but otherwise there was little doing. Ready cotton is quiet and in limited demand.

We quote:—

Good Broach (March 15-25), Rs. 187-8.
F. G. Bengals (January 15-25), Rs. 127-8.
Fine M. G. Bengals (January 1-25), Rs. 131.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola (January 1-25), Rs. 155-6.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola (March 1-25), Rs. 153-4.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 12th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" " Sale of East Indian		100
" " Imports		30,704
Tone of Manchester Market;— Firm, Considerable Cloth Demand for India.		
Mid. Americans		4·78
Egyptian F.G.F.		6·30
New York Official noon call	March	8·26
	May	8·47
New Orleans 10 a.m. May.		8·18

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool Jan. 12.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
May-June.	4—60	4—65
June-July.	..	..
July-Aug.	4—66	4—71
Aug.-Sept.	..	..
Sept.-Oct.	..	..
Oct.-Nov.	4—76	4—81
Nov.-Dec.	..	..
Dec.-Jan.	..	..
Jan.-Feb.	4—80	4—86

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 13th.

Opening Tone	Easier
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	41,101

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.65	4.60
June-July.	..	..
July-Aug.	4.71	4.66
Aug.-Sept.	..	..
Sept.-Oct.	..	..
Oct.-Nov.	4.81	4.76
Nov.-Dec.	..	..
Dec.-Jan.	..	..
Jan.-Feb.	4.86	4.81

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M-J	J-A	O-N	J-F'16
11th Jan. Close	4.60	4.66	4.76	4.80½
12th Jan. Open	4.60	4.65½	[illegible]	4.80½
12th Jan. Close	4.65½	4.7	[illegible]	4.86
	pl. 5½	pl. [illegible]	[illegible]	pl. 5½

EGYPTIAN.

	May	July	Nov.
11th Jan. Close	6.47	6.63	6.90
12th Jan. Open	..	..	..
12th Jan. Close	6.49	6.65	6.92
	+2	+2	pl. 2

NEW YORK.

	Mch. new	May.	Oct.
9th Jan. Close ..	8.16	8.37	8.78
11th Jan. Close ..	8.20	8.41	8.81
12th Jan. 11 a.m...	8.26	8.47	8.87
12th Jan. Close	8.22	8.43	..

NEW ORLEANS

	Mch.	May.
9th Jan. Close. ..	7.85	8.08
11th Jan Close ..	7.90	8.12
12th Jan. 11 a.m.	..	..
12th Jan. close ..	7.90	8.13

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. Jan. 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	97,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	48,000
Futures at New York March	8.22
Previous closing price	8.20
Futures at New York May	8.43
Previous closing price	8.41
Spot Cotton at New York	8.05
Previous price	8.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	7¾
Previous price	7¾
Futures at New Orleans March	7.90
Previous price	7.90
Futures at New Orleans May	8.13
Previous price	8.12
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7¼
Demand Bills	4.83 3-5
Silver Commercial Bars	49⅛

ARRIVALS.

12th Jan. 1915.

	Bales.
Khandeish	1,556
Central India	413
Barsi & Nagpur	1,586
Berar	5,882
Central Provinces	2,689
Dhollera	272
Broach	—
Compta & Dharwar	2
Westerns	—
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	168
Rajputana	3090
Sind	162
Total....	15,820
Total for 5 days	46,001
" to date since 1st Sept. 1914..	344,596
" same time last season	1,052,060

ARRIVALS OF COTTON, PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	4 Days.	Since 1st Jan. 1915	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	15,820 Cwts.	46,001 Cwts.	104,970 Cwts.	161,525 Cwts.
Wheat	6,860	38,944	130,720	37,049
Linseed	1,398	3,543	6,628	39,582
Rape, Rai, Mustard-Seeds	1,945	4,465	10,884	1,236
Gingellyseed	3,612	14,458	38,600	151,128
Poppyseed	—	18	18	1,848
Groundnut	3,333	14,029	42,948	126,312
Castorseed	5,005	11,797	29,771	57,363
Rice	412,862	143,624	175,243	50,423
Myrabollams	3,675	13,333	29,157	25,962
Cottonseed	28,242	70,077	197,930	3,77,861
Mowrasseed	263	697	2,936	4,335
Gram	733	4,144	13,661	15,660
Joowari	4,803	14,958	37,697	48,831
Barley	180	977	1,206	93
Maize	11	288	541	26

MONEY MARKET.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

London, Jan 12th.

Bar Silver Spot..	22⅞
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	2½‡
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
" " " " 6 " ..	4½
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	1½

(‡ Received mutilated.)

MISCELLANOUS MARKET.

London, Jan. 12th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May.-June Buyers	54/9
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. June-July	54/6
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Nominal.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60lbs. Jan. paid	55

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. paid	51
Linseed Calcutta	50/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb.	47

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton)	£ 6/2/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£59½
Copper Braziers	£75 1/2
Yellow Metal	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	11-5-0

SUGAR.

Months of Shipments Hull	26

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta C.I.F. Excluding duty on landing charges	22 1½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/8

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .....1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Forward .....1s. 3 7/8d.
T. T. Forward .....1s. 3 7/8d. Feb.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-16d.
Credits 4 m.s' ready .....1s. 4 3/8d.
Frances 3 m.s' ready .....173½d.
Francs 3 m.s' ready .....173½d.
30 d-s. Hongkong .....131½d.
60 d-s. Yokohama .....146½d.

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-0
Australian Bar Gold	24-0-0
Bombay Bar Gold	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-0
English Dragons	15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-13-0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat. Tone steady.
White Pessi, 85 p.c. ...Rs. 7-14, R.D. per cwt.
White Pessi 85 p.c. April-May ..... Rs. 7-5, R.D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 p.c. ..... Rs. 47, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 p.c. ..... Rs. 53, B.T. per candy.
Linseed. Tone firm.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-8, B.T. per cwt.
Rapeseed. Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 7-10, B.T. per cwt. nominal.
Brown Etawah ... Rs. 7-14, B.T. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7-6, B.T. per cwt.
Poppyseed. Tone quiet.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-12, B.T. per cwt.
Groundnuts. Tone steady.
Sholapur ..... Rs. 31, B.T. per candy.
Madras ..... Rs. 32-8, B.T. per candy.
Mowraseed. Tone quiet.
Rs. 4-8, B.T. per cwt.
Castorseed. Tone steady.
Ready ..... Rs. 6. R.D. per cwt.
Forward April-May Rs. 5-13, R.D. per cwt.
Cottonseed. Tone quiet.
Rs. 2-9, R.D. per cwt.
Teelseed. Tone steady.
Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 42, B.T. per candy.
Mimbara ..... Rs. 43, B.T. per candy.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. ... Rs. 40, B.T. per candy.
Black Katni ..... Rs. 36 B.T. per candy.
White Secunderabad, Rs. 41, B.T. per candy.
White Khandesh ... Rs. 43, B.T. per candy
White Allahabad ... Rs. 8-8, R.D. per cwt.

SHARE MARKET.

To-day being the last day of the January Settlement no business was recorded for forward delivery; A few transactions for cash were recorded as under:—

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,600 x.d.

Eastern Bank shares (New Issue) changed hands at Rs. 62.

Central Provinces Ry. shares were in demand at Rs. 115.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

A good lot of 3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper changed hands at Rs. 93¼ (clean pieces). 4 per cent Part Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98¾.

COLOMBO COPRA MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 13.

There was a further rise in the price of copra yesterday, Rs. 74 and 75 being reached as against Rs. 72, 75 the day before. The demand is expected to increase further in view of the establishment of crushing mills on the bank of the Thames.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE IN DECEMBER.

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL PORTS.

The following statement shows the value of exports of Indian merchandise from the principal ports of India during the four weeks ending 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th December 1914:—

	5th	12th.	19th.	26th.	Total.
Calcutta	1,25,49,042	1,18,79,446	1,59,58,806	83,65,372	4,87,50,666
Bombay	54,50,674	64,29,600	1,00,60,501	79,67,431	3,08,38,256
Karachi	39,97,848	38,76,206	8,18,995	10,29,359	97,22,308
Madras	22,58,169	5,61,036	8,93,987	8,60,844	45,74,036
Rangoon	19,42,487	16,41,063	18,64,465	24,47,772	78,95,817
Chittagong	Nil.	1,460	21,67,359	Nil.	21,68,819
Total	2,62,07,220	2,43,88,841	3,26,71,113	2,06,70,723	10,39,37,902

Dr. F. R. Kapoor, the Radiologist who was recommended by Dr. S. P. Sarbadhicari as head of the Bengal Medical Association, for a Lieutenancy in the I.M.S., has obtained the appointment and left India for the front at a few hours' notice. Dr. Kapoor who leaves a lucrative practice, is married to an English lady.

Next time you have a disagreeable cough, don't let it wear you out. Get a box of Zymole Trokeys, they loosen the cough and stop the irritation. 180—B27.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

GRANDMOTHER'S SHARE IN PARTITION BETWEEN GRANDSONS.

(Before Justice Heaton and Shah.)

VITHAL RAMKRISHNA AND OTHERS v. PRALHAD RAMKRISHNA AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Mujumdar, First Class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia, who decreed the plaintiff-respondents' claim.

The plaintiffs sued to recover by partition their half-share of certain moveable and immoveable properties. Plaintiffs one and two are sons of Ramkrishna by plaintiff three, and defendants 1 to 3 are Ramkrishna's sons by a pre-deceased wife. Ramkrishna died in 1892, and the parties remained joint till 1898. In 1898 the plaintiffs began to live separate from the defendants. From that time certain estates continued to be in the possession of the defendants, and they did not give the plaintiffs their due share.

The defendants stated that Gangabai, grandmother of plaintiffs 1 and 2, and defendants should be joined as a party, as she was entitled to a shafe. The third plaintiff was not entitled to a share along with the defendants. In 1898 the properties were partitioned, and since then the parties had been in separate possession of their respective shares.

The main question in this case was whether the grandmother was a necessary party to the suit.

The First Class Sub-Ordinate Judge of Dhulia decided that Gangabai was not a necessary party to the suit. He observed: "There is no authority in support of the said contention. Mitakshara, which is the authority followed in this part of the country, says 'Let the mother also take an equal share.' It makes no mention of the grandmother. Yajnavalkya *smriti* refers only to the mother, and does not mention the grandmother. Mayukha quotes several *smritics* in support of the mother's right to a share, and all of them excepting that of Vyasa speak only of the mother, and not of the grandmother. Vyasa alone refers to the grandmother. In West and Bhuler's Digest of Hindu Law the grandmother is stated to be entitled to a share, but no authority is quoted and no case cited in support of that opinion. Mr. Mayne's Hindu Law speaks of the law followed in Bengal, viz. Dayabhaga. The law followed in Western India is discussed by him, but he mentions only the mother and the step-mother and not the grandmother. There is thus no authority for holding that Gangabai is entitled to a share. Therefore she is not a necessary party."

Their Lordships reversed the decree of the Lower Court, and held that the grandmother was entitled to a share in a suit for partition between her grandsons. Therefore she was a necessary party to the suit.

Mr. Nadkarni, with Mr. Shingne, appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Gadgil, with Mr. B. V. Desai, appeared for the respondents.

CIGARETTE MERCHANTS' TRADE MARK.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

G. G. VARKADOS v. C. G. VARKADOS.

This was an application for revision presented by Mr. H. C. Coyaji, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., to grant a rule. The facts of the case are briefly these:— Costi Goachim Varcados had been carrying on business in Aden as a cigarette manufacturer and exporter of cigarettes since 1900 under the name and style of C. G. Varcados and Co. In 1906 he took in his brother George, who had been working as a salaried employee in his firm till then, as a partner. In November 1908 the brothers dissolved partnership, and George came to India and opened an establishment at Lahore known as G. G. Varcados and Co. Later on, he sold his business to Mr. D. C. Macleod, of Lahore, and went back to Aden. In this settlement he represented himself as the agent of Mr. Macleod of Lahore, and opened a branch establishment for the manufacture and export of Egyptian cigarettes under the name and style of G. G. Varcados and Co.

At this stage Costi. G. Varcados filed a civil suit against Macleod in the Lahore Court, praying for an injunction against his carrying on business in the name of G. G. Varcados and Co., and simultaneously instituted criminal proceedings in the Court of Captain Moss, Assistant, Resident, Aden, charging G. G. Varcados with using a false trade mark. The complainant in his petition stated that the boxes in which his brother's rival firm were packing their cigarettes, and the trade mark used on those boxes, were similar in design to those used by his firm, and that his designs has been practically imitated so as to deceive the public. The complainant had the designs of his labels registered and claimed them as his copyright. He had a large number of customers among Military officers and supplied regimental messes with his cigarettes. It was usual for his customers to address orders intended for his firm as "Varcados & Co." In fact the cigarettes were well known as "Varcados." It was usual for his customers to address letters simply as "Varcados & Co" without writing any initials, and the Post Master of Aden had refused to deliver such letters to him. He had in consequence of his brother's action in starting the rival business suffered loss.

G. G. Varkadoe in defence, stated that the Trade Mark was such as was used by all cigarette manufacturers and represented various Egyptian scenes. It was quite different in design to that used by his brother's firm. He had not in any way infringed his brother's trade mark.

The Assistant Resident of Aden held that G. G. Varkados was guilty of using a false trade mark deliberately intending to cause deception on the public, and thereby to injure the business of his brother, C. G. Varkados and Co., and convicted George Varkados and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100. He further directed by a supplementary order passed under S. 517 of the Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting George Varkados from selling in Aden, or exporting from Aden, boxes of cigarettes of the description and design complained of, or bearing the trade mark of G. G. Varkados & Co. He was allowed one moth's time to dispose of his stock in trade, failing which it was to be confiscated.

The applicant then approached Major General Bell, the Resident of Aden, who rejected the application, holding that Capt. Moss's order was a sound and just one.

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine who acted as Advocate-General in the absence of Mr. Strangman, having certified that the Resident at Aden had erred on certain law points, the present application was presented to their Lordships for the revision of the order passed by Capt. Moss.

Their Lordships granted a rule.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 15TH OF JANUARY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
For Consent Decree.

1287-14—Malvi H M and R. The Parsi Imperial Natak Mandali a firm v Aga Hashra Kashmiri, Tyabji D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

1180-13 S. A. Tyabji Sakinabai widow v. Bai Kazbai widow & ors. Shroff D. & D. Part Heard.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

382-07—M B Chothia, Aboo Mahomed Poonjani v Haji Moosa Aba and ors, Khund L and M.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1195-14. Madh. K. & C. Lalji Govindji a firm v. the Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld., Dapt F. & D.

LONG CAUSES.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, M K R B and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

51-93—Mirza M and M, Halimabai and anr v Amiribi widow and ors, S A Tyabjee, Tyabjee D and Co.

For decree under order 34 rule 6 of C P C.

Long Causes.

257-11. Ard. H. D. & Co., Jamsetji Edulji Saklatwalla v. Ruttonji Dossabhoy Karain, M. K. R. B. & Co.

Long Causes.

1376-14—Matubhai J & M The National Financing and Comn Corpn Ltd. v. Ebji Oomersy a firm C. P. D'Cunha.

46-14—Tyabji D & Co. Bai Lalita v. Ranchordas Harivallabhdas and anr Daph F & D, Little & Co.

1150-13—Payne & Co. Abraham E J Abraham v. Binodiram Balchand a firm Tyabji D & Co.

866-14—Little & Co. W H Brady & Co. Ld. v. The Indo China Mfg. Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

S. C. C. 398-14192-14—Nadirsha & D Laxumon Sakroji and anr v. Sulleman Abha Mahomed and anr Payne & Co.

942-14—Sabnis & G. Bai Bablibai v. Anandrao Narayen Penker and ors. Sal & G. Moti & D Kh. L & M.

584-14—Bhai K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Bhagwanji Goomaji & ors. Matu J & M.

586-14—Bhai K & G. The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Thaker Khatoo Kuverji & ors Matu J. & M.

817-14—Vachha & Co. Sorabji Kharshedji v. Gangadhar Hariba Chaudhari & ors Kharas & Co.

693-14—Nadirsha & D Haji Gulam Husein Haji Moosa v. Haji Siddick Haji Sumar and anr. Rag W & G.

641-14—Payne and Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh v Goorumukhrai Sukhanand a firm, M K R B and Co.

801-14—Ragh N & Co. Morarji Visanji v. Morarji Mulji & ors. Bick M R & Co. Captain & V Sabnis.

112-14. Hiralal & Co., Manilal Nanji v. Ludharam Tippa Roopa, Little & Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

88-14—Bhimji and Co, Thakar Hirji Gopaldas v Hirabai and anr, Bhaishanker K and G, Part heard.

For further directions and costs on Special Comr's Report.

844-13—Bhai K and G, Walji Shamji and Co a firm v Bai Motibai widow and ors.

Long Causes.

631-14—Smetham B and Co, Girdhar Kalidas v Premji Ranchord and anr, Madhowji K and C. Not to be called on till 15-1-15.

12-13—Ard H D and Co, Gullamali Gulam Hoosein v Cassambhai Thaverbhai and ors, Payne and Co, Matu J and M, M K R B and Co, Jeh S M and H.

206-14—Mehta D and L, Sarabai widow v Ahmed Haji Kaderdina and ors, Mulla and M.

703-14—Captain & V. Cooverji Shamji v. Karamsey Keshavji and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

1192-13—Tyabji D & Co. Shivnarain Surajmal Nimani v. Dhondiram Narayen and ors Ragh N & Co. Sm. B & Co.

453-14—H. P & P (for a pauper) Narayen Dhondoo v. Hormusji Cursetji Sidhwa Shroff D & D.

1306-12—Amin and Desai Chaganlal Ambaram v. Hirabhai Bgpubhai Dikshet & P.

800-14—Mulji & Tha Sunderbai widow v. Damodar Naranji and ors Manes H M & Co.

1101-13—Sabnis and G, R D Sethna v Saraswatibai, Mulla and Mulla.

732-14—Ard H D and Co, Messrs Mancherjee Vadilal and Co a firm and anr v Naoroji Hormusji Pagdiwalla, Motichand and D.

617-14—Jam R and D, Hiralal Gordhandas v Gulam Mohidin bin Abdul Razak Beg and ors, Ard H D and Co, Madh K and Ch.

815-14—Amin and D, Maneklal Kalidas a firm v Madhavji Ghellabhai, Smeth B and Co.

S C Ct 96/427-14—Amin and D, Vanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Andaji Shindhe and ors, Sab and G, Judah and S.

S C Ct 97/4220-14—Amin and D, Vanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Andaji Shindhe and ors, Sab and G, Judah and S.

506-11—Motichand and D, Balubhai Kahandas and anr v Bai Bhicibai widow Dastur and Co.

53-13—Ard H D and Co, Munshi Mahomed Hassan Muckha and ors v Alli Mahomed Haji Kaseum and anr, Smeth B and Co.

856-14—Pandia and Co, Ramnath Narayan and anr v Baburao Dinaji and ors, D J Mantri.

1131-13—Patell and Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally and ors v Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

1299-14—Payne and Co, Kanji Dwarkadas a firm v Dada Miya Khandwani.

For Dismissal.

S C Ct 702/24929-14—Ard H D and Co, Ruttonji Shapurji Tata and ors v Ismail Mahomed, Patell and Ez.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Cause.

1126-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Poorbai widow v Damji Hirji alias Jetha and anr, Captain and V. Part heard.

For Decree Absolute.

1288-12. Daph F. & D. John Frederick Bradbury v. The Gomtipur Spg. Wg. & Mfg. Co., Ld., & anr.

783-13—Mehta D and L, Manilal Nanalal Ghandi v. Babu Makenra Babu.

926-13. Jeh. M. & S. Perojsha Rustomji For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

336-12—Unwalla P and P, Fatehchand Khubchand a firm v Madhowdas Bhojaram Sindhi and anr, Nadirsha and D.

Commercial Cause.

1165-14—Madh K and C, Multanchand Basdevdas a firm v Shrinivas Bavri a firm, Edg G W and Co.

Daroowalla v. Ardeshir Byramji Toddewalla.

LONG CAUSES.

26-14. Ard. H. D. & Co., The Central India Spg. Wg. & Mfg. Co., Ld. v. The Madhowji Dharamsey Mfg. Co., Ld., Little & Co.

708-14. Bai K. & Gir. Rustomji Maneckji Hatheram & anr. v. The Surat Swadeshi Spg. Wvg. Co., Ld., & anr., Payne & Co., Jehangir M. & S.

401-11—Little and Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd in Liquidation v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan & ors Captain and V. Mirza M and M Part Heard 1-9-13.

402-11—Little & Co The Same v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan Captain & V.

614-13—Pandia & Co Laxmidas Dayalji v. Haridas Narondas and ors Rustomji & G Ch ad 17-12-14.

S C C T 206/8486-14—Purriand & Co Dharsey Nanji Kamdar v. Ishwarial K Vakil & anr Kanga and S.

258-14—M K R B and Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld v Motichand Rupchand and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.

585-14—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ld v. Keshav Shridhar Bhosekar & ors Matubhai J and M.

111-14—Payne and Co The Credit Bank of India Ltd in Liquidation v. The Baroda Tramway Co Ld Mathubhai J & M.

170-14—Payne & Co The Same v. Fazalbhoy Karamally & anr Mathubhai J & M.

850-14—Payne & Co Ebrahim Raji Siddick v. Haji Tyeb Abdul Satar Ahmedabadi Motichand & Co.

892-14— Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ld Liquidation v. Gordhandas Perchotamaas Edjelow G W & Co.

832-14—Jehangir M & S Danoo Parsad v. Balkrishna Dharma Targa Swetham B & Co.

949-14—Jehangir S M & H The Empire Bank Ltd v. Moreshwar Wasooden & anr Rustamji & G.

834-14—Daphtary F and D, The New Great Eastern Spg. and Mfg. Co Ltd and anr v. Aswa das Sahebram a firm and anr Sunderdas & Co.

847-14—Smetham B & Co Mariambai v. Fatmabai widow & ors Edgelow G W & Co.

857-14—Nadirsha & D Karsondas Ladha v. Tribhowandas Hurgowandas Hiralal & Co.

894-14—M B Chothia Oomdabai v. Munshi Mahomed Ismail Kaderbhai Nanu H & Co.

CAWNPORE PLEADER'S CASE.

APPEAL REJECTED BY SESSIONS JUDGE.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Jan. 13.

Mr. Kendall, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Cawnpore, passed orders yesterday in the appeal preferred by Ajudhia Nath Tewari, a local pleader and ex-Municipal Commissioner, who was convicted along with one Budhu by the Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore, for making a false report to the police against a witness for the prosecution in a case under section 110 C. P. Code, in which Budhu was the accused and Ajudhia Nath, one of the pleaders. The Joint Magistrate sentenced both Ajudhia Nath and Budhu to pay a fine of Rs. 150, each. The Sessions Judge rejected the appeal of Ajudhia Nath, who alone had appealed, holding that the report made to the police was the out-come of a conspiracy between the appellant and Budhu. The Sessions Judge held the view that the appellant's prosecution was essential for the sake of the Municipal Board of which he was a member, a dignity which he appeared to have prostituted to his base ends, as also for the sake of the Bar Association which stands for the purity of the legal profession. Ajudhia Nath resigned his membership of the Municipal Board and the Bar Association immediately after his conviction by the Joint Magistrate.

THE WORLD'S COPPER CONSUMPTION.

Since the commencement of the twentieth century nearly eight million tons of copper have been consumed in the chief manufacturing countries of the world. The value, at an average price of £60 per ton for the whole period, is £480,000,000. It seems probable, says the "Engineer," that within the next twenty years the "known" ore reserves of the existing mines will be worked out, and that unless new ore deposits of vast extent are discovered copper will become one of the rarer and more costly metals before half the century is passed away. However, by that time some other metal or alloy will have been found to serve equally well the purposes for which copper is now used, and the disturbance and inconvenience caused by the rise in the price of copper in the marine and electrical engineering industries will be reduced to a minimum by the change from copper to some other metal. Will this metal be aluminium?

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Millet, of Venayr, Lelant, Cornwall, have six sons, three grandsons, and four nephews on active service.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy. 180—14.

THECENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E. CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION. Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Manager.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Co's s.s. Salsette with English Mails due at 6 p.m.
Entertainment to Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mangaldas House, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association: Lecture on War, by Mr. B. G. Horniman, at Mrs. W. S. Millard's residence. The Ridge, Malabar Hill, 5-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15.

Public Reception by Bombay Ladies to Mrs. Gandhi, Framji Cowasji Institute, 4-30 p.m.
"The Bohemians" Comedy Co., Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16.

Bombay Races, Sixth Extra Meeting.
Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, Annual Meeting and Distribution of Prizes, Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, 5 p.m.
Hindu Ladies' Social and Literary Club, Annual Gathering, Wilson College Hall, Chawpatty, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, Jan. 18:

Bombay Corporation adjourned January meeting 3 p.m., (B.T.); Adjourned December meeting 3-30 p.m., (B.T.).

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (.ST.).
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.
Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E, Commanding.

Jan. 14.

16. Clothing.—The clothing Store will be open for issue of clothing from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. Monday to Friday and 8 to 10 a.m. on Saturday.
17. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—No. 8269 Vol. C. C. Sherwood.
18. Workshops.—Officers, N. C. Officers and men requiring boots on payment, may obtain the same on application to the Master Shoemaker who has been allotted a room as Workshop at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. L. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening.

March.—"Carry on!" .....Ord Hume.
Overture.—"Tancredi" .....Rossini.
Valse.—"The Girl on the Film" .....Sirmay.
Selection.—"The Girl in the Taxi" .....Gilbert.
Romance.—"Simple Aven" .....Thome.
Selection.—"The Arcadians" .....Monckton and Talbot.
Two Step.—"The Robert E. Lee" .....Pether.

HUME MEMORIAL CHURCH, BYCULLA

There will be special meetings of spiritual awakening in this Church to-day, to-morrow and on Saturday at eight o'clock every evening. The meetings will end on Sunday with the Church Annual Meeting at 9-30 a.m., and Communion Service at 4-30 p.m. The speakers will be Rev. Edward Fairbank of Ahmednagar, Rev. W. Hazen and Rev. M. B. Fuller and Rev. A. S. Hivale of Satara.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths reported in Bombay on Tuesday was 51, as compared with 96 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 80 of 1913. No cases of either plague or cholera were reported during the day, but two attacks of small-pox were registered. The total number of rats caught was 2,292, two of which were found to be plague-stricken. One of these latter had been caught in Mandvi and the other in Chukla.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, a lecture will be given by Mr. B. G. Horniman on "The War" this evening at 5-15 p.m., (S.T.), at the residence of Mrs. W. S. Millard, The Ridge, Malabar Hill. Purdha arrangements will be made. Members have been requested to kindly pay half a rupee for H. E. Lady Willingdon's War and Relief Fund at the door.

MAD DOG DANGER AT BANDRA.

There have been many cases of people bitten by mad dogs recently at Bandra, and an outcry against the inaction of the authorities in connection with this danger is now being raised. Recently a pariah hit a puttawallah, who died from hydrophobia, and the same dog also bit a deer which was afterwards found dead, while another pariah bit thirteen persons in a single day.

Several residents of Bandra and district who have been bitten by these dangerous pariahs have gone to Kasauli for treatment, including Mr Walter DeCunha, Miss Rose Catherine De Borjin and Miss De Souza, two school girls of Malla, and an Indian police constable.

A BOMBAY WEDDING.

On Monday, at the new Gloria Church, Byculla Mr. John Lawrence Lopes, Assistant Electrical Inspector, P.W.D., younger son of the late Dr. M. Lopes, formerly Chief Medical Officer, Janjira State, was married to Miss Bevinda Augusta (Bella) daughter of the late M. M. D'Souza, formerly Superintendent at Government House. The bride was given away by her cousin, Mr. Frank D'Souza. The bride's sister, Miss Lucy D'Souza was the bridesmaid, and Misses Annie Lopes and Evelyn D'Souza assisted as flower girls. Mr. J. Semelhago Lopes was best man. The religious ceremony having been performed by the Very Rev. Vicar Genl Mons, L.C., Pera a reception took place at the Parochial Hall.

ENTERTAINMENT TO DEWAN BAHADUR G. S RAO.

The Pathare Prabhu Social Club held an "At Home" to meet their Vice-President, Dewan Bahadur Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, M.A., LLB., J.P., at the residence of Dr. G. B. Prabhakar, Girgaum Back Road, on Sunday last, when the members of the Club and his friends assembled in large numbers to testify to the esteem in which he is held in his community. Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, J.P., President of the Club, in a felicitous speech recalled that the guest of the evening was a self-made man, having risen from a poor and humble family to the post of a High Court Judge. The honour conferred on Mr. Rao was unique inasmuch as he was the first recipient amongst the Pathare Prabhu community and the citizens of the town and island of Bombay. Other speakers followed, Col. Kirtikar eulogising the services to the community of the guest of the evening.

PASSENGER LIST.

The Ellerman Lines s.s. City of Karachi, which left Liverpool on the 19th ultimo, is due to arrive in Bombay this evening with the following passengers, who will be landed at the Docks:—

Mrs. J. G. Ardaseer, Miss J. Baxter, Miss J. Brown, Mrs. Black and 2 children, Mrs. Bowan and infant, Rev. J. W. Biscoe, Mr. and Mrs. Coupland, child and governess, Rev. F. W. Cosgrave, Miss M. H. Dugdale, Miss Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. A. Eyre, Miss M. Holwell Evans, Miss D. Elder, Mr. W Fairweather, Miss Gwyther, Miss M. E. L. Jackson, Mrs. R. William Jones and infant, Mrs. E. Kaye, infant and nurse, Miss J. A. Knight, Mrs. H. C. Liddell, Miss N. Logan, Miss F. C. Lyons, Miss M. A. Le Seuer, Rev. Bro. Leslie, Mrs. and Miss Mearns, Miss M. Mundle, Miss J. M. McLeod, Miss Murphy, Mrs. Mason & 2 infants, Mr. Charles Mullett, Mr. P. Nicachi, Mrs. J. D. Pearson, child, infant, and nurse, Miss Plumbe, Rev. Father Playne, Mrs. Stuart Roffey, infant and nurse, Miss Rattue, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Sanders, Miss A. Smith, Miss E. C. Steele, Miss F. M. Staines, Dr. H. Stephen, Mrs. L. M. Sadlier, Mrs. Sankey and infant, Mrs. W. G. Taylor and infant, Miss M. M. Ward, and Mrs. M. L. W. Wilkins.

INQUEST ON THE DEATH OF A LUNATIC

At the G. T. Hospital, yesterday morning, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of John Anthony Pereira (54), an Indian Christian, residing in Cavel Street.

The evidence showed that the deceased, who had been twice an inmate of the lunatic asylum, holding a dead rat in his hand forced himself into a circle of young men and girls in a dancing hall, in Cavel Street on the night of the 1st instant. He was drunk at the time and while dancing some one in the circle tilted his hat. This annoyed him and he struck one of the dancers with a stick. He also threatened others whereupon his stick was snatched from him and broken. Thereupon a scuffle ensued and the deceased fell on a young boy. He was then taken home and he seemed to be all right as he attended the races the following afternoon. On the 4th instant, however, the deceased suddenly became unconscious but he recovered under the treatment of Dr. Pais. On the 10th instant, however, his condition grew worse and he was removed to the hospital where he died subsequently.

The medical evidence showed that the deceased's arteries were diseased and predisposed to rupture, which could have been caused by a slight fall. There was a slight abrasion at the back of the deceased's head which could have been caused by a fall or a blow.

Inspector Smith intimated to the Court, that it was alleged by the relatives of the deceased that he had been assaulted by some persons and he made enquiries into the matter with the above result.

The jury returned a verdict of death from a ruptured blood vessel caused by a blow or a fall, but under what circumstances the deceased received the blow or fall the jurors were unable to say.

LADY FINED FOR ASSAULT.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR'S CHARGE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mrs. Curtis, appeared in answer to a charge of assault preferred against her by Miss Marie Franklin, an operator in the employ of the Bombay Telephone Company. Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, while Mr Crage defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that on the 5th November she got into a tram car near the J. J. Hospital to come to the Fort. While the car stopped opposite Messrs. Evans Fraser's establishment in Hornby Road, she and the accused, who was also in the car, got down. The latter followed her, started talking to her, and asked her why she had written a certain letter some months ago. The complainant gave no answer, whereupon the accused smacked her on the face about half a dozen times with her hand. She put up her umbrella to shield her face but the accused pulled the umbrella out and struck her with her own. They then went to the Telephone Company's Office, where in the presence of the lady superintendent in charge of the clerks the accused, admitted having struck the complainant. The accused had supported her for two years.

The accused alleged that during their conversation on the pavement the complainant told her she did not care a bit about her. She charged her with impertinence, whereupon the complainant raised her umbrella to strike her, and she (the accused) then slapped her.

The Magistrate enquired if there was any chance of a settlement.

The complainant expressed her willingness to withdraw, the charge if the accused apologised and gave an undertaking not to interfere with her in the future.

The accused said she would give the undertaking but would not apologise.

The Magistrate said the correspondence read in the Court showed that the accused bore malice against the compainant. He held that the latter had raised her umbrella only to protect her face. The accused was fined Rs. 15, and out of the fine Rs. 10 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

UNVEILING THE BUST OF SIR ASHUTOSH MUKERJEE.

LORD CARMICHAEL'S TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

The Governor of Bengal yesterday afternoon unveiled the marble bust of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, Judge of the High Court and who for many years held the office of Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. His Excellency said: "Sir Ashutosh is far more learned than most men are even here and in Sanskrit he is closely familiar with ancient Sastras. He has added largely to the world's knowledge of mathematics and as a lawyer he has few equals. He has always used his great gifts in the service of his fellow-countrymen. His career has been marked by independence of thought and independence of action."

LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

The semi-finals in the Ladies' Golf Championship will be played off at Tollygunge to-day, those remaining in are Mrs. Brownell, who plays Mrs. Lamont Walker, and Mrs. Swan who meets Mrs. White. The finals are to-morrow.

LATER.

In the semi-finals of Ladies' Golf Championship at Tollygunje to-day Mrs. Bownell beat Mrs. Lamant Walker five up and three to play and Mrs. Whish beat Mrs. Swan two up and one to play.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

GALA PERFORMANCE.

There will be an entire change of programme at the Giety Theatre Palace of Varieties at the usual weekly gala performance to-night. Miss Gertrude Gebest, the talented American singer and storyteller, will appear in quite a new repertoire, while Miss Belle Sparks, a prime favourite with Bombay audiences, will sing, amongst other numbers, her latest patriotic song "The Flag that Never comes Down." The pictures include a pathetic Russian drama, "Promise to Death," and a clever comedy

MISS BELLE SPARKES.

The popular Bombay artiste who is to re-appear at the Gaiety to-night.

"The Three Miles Limit," in addition to war films and numerous comic and other pictures.

GIFTS TO THE TROOPS.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MADRAS LADIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

Lady Pentland presided at a meeting of the Ladies' Depot Committee at Government House and gave a resume of the contributions received and kit-bags, unit boxes, etc., despatched during December. Her Excellency reminded the meeting that the St. John Ambulance Association undertakes to forward warm clothing and other gifts to the troops at the front as well as to the sick and wounded. Her Excellency then read a telegram from Colonel Gifford announcing the safe arrival in Bombay from Arabia of the Hospital Ship Madras and expressing the appreciation with which warm clothing and tobacco have been received and used by the soldiers.

The Governor has received the following telegram from Bombay from Colonel G. G. Gifford, C.S.I., I.M.S., in charge of the Hospital Ship Madras:—"Arrived in Bombay, bringing 46 European and 200 Indian wounded and sick from the Persian Gulf. Fine weather on the voyage. All have progressed well. The patients are very grateful. We found a tobacco famine amongst the troops. All the cigars and cigarettes given away. A fresh stock is required for the next trip. The warm clothing was very useful as the temperature was down to 40 degrees."

With reference to above arrangements are being made to restock the ship with all the tobacco required.

A GREAT JIURIST.

LORD HALDANE'S TRIBUTE TO PROF. HOLLAND.

Lord Haldane paid a well merited tribute to Professor Holland the well-known jurist when he presented to the professor his portrait, painted by Mr. Hugh G. Riviere, in the Council Chamber, Lincoln's Inn, on December 12.

The Lord Chancellor, in making the presentation, said that they felt that the volume of the work which Professor Holland had done in the study of a great subject should not pass unrecognized. Professor Holland had contributed to a great branch of science and his name had become known on that account throughout the civilized world. But for the untoward event which had cast a gloom over the world there would have been present that day representatives of other nationalities to pay their tribute to Professor Holland's labours.

War could not destroy the permanent things which belonged to the region of mind, and it seemed to him that the great work associated with the name of Grotius must develop and that there must arise the universal desire among nations for that kind of binding and customary obligation which exists and is recognized among individuals. We had seen things which dismayed us; we had witnessed a distinction drawn between *Kriegsrecht* and *Kriegsmanier* which was shocking to those who believed in the binding character of international law. No nation could neglect her treaties and compacts without bringing destruction on herself. Professor Holland had clothed the usages of war with something like a form and had imparted to them a definite and well-understood sense.

Professor Holland expressed his thanks and described how he was led to turn away from practice at the Bar by his love of study and research.

EDUCATIONAL COLONIES.

MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

A large number of Indians, principally College students, gathered in the Overtoun Hall, Calcutta, on Thursday evening to hear an address given by Captain J. W. Petavel, who has come to Calcutta for the purpose of forming a branch of the Educational Colonies Association, writes "The Statesman." The proposal put forward is that an industrial co-operative movement, similar to that which exists in Switzerland should be introduced in India as a means of alleviating poverty and generally improving the conditions under which the poorer classes live.

The meeting was presided over by the Maharaja of Cossimbazar, others on the platform including Sir Gurudas Bannerjee, Mr. Justice Chaudhuri and Principal James.

Captain Petavel, in the course of his speech, after referring to the industrial and social problems of the day and the failure both of co-operative production and of State socialism, said:—Meanwhile, however industrial progress has been going on at an increasing rate, and organised labour has been rapidly becoming more and more productive till at last it has been demonstrated that a quite moderate-sized organisation of workers producing the necessaries of life for themselves can produce, in addition, enough to pay interest on capital and reasonable salaries to competent managers. This at once renders it possible to organise co-operative production as a commercial undertaking; to organise people to produce the necessaries of life for themselves in exactly the same way as they are organized to produce for commerce. The surplus product would be disposed of to pay interest, the cash portion of the manager's wages, and other cash expenses. The Swiss have even made their social failures, their workers who no one else would employ, entirely self-supporting by employing them in an organisation of that kind in the Colony of Witzwil, Berne. Thus, the means have been given to us to start the co-operative production which as all reformers realise will enable us to reap at last some of the harvest that has been shown by the generations that have toiled to increase the productiveness of human labour. The question before us is how we are to get either capitalists or the Government to establish industries of this kind. We may be quite sure that neither will do it for the mere asking. Capitalists know well that new kinds of industrial enterprise do not generally succeed at first; experience has to be gained at the cost of many failures; capitalists will ask what inducements there are to them to venture money in such an entirely new kind of enterprise. We must fall back on the philanthropic investor to give the start. We can do this with certainly of success because of an important circumstance in our favour. These industrial establishments producing the various necessaries of life, using good modern methods, would be the best industrial and agricultural schools. Youths employed in them would soon be able to earn their living by a short day's work and so they would be able to get some schooling whilst earning their living. Clearly this industrial organisation in the form of "Educational Colonies" offers a solution for the whole problem of popular education. This is the trump card in our hand; the hope we have of making rapid progress; for everyone is interested in the problem of popular education.

A SELF-SUPPORTING SCHEME.

The new industrial system would not be started as a new industrial system, which few people would understand and appreciate, but as a new system of industrial and general education which everyone would appreciate. No troublesome question will arise as to whether it is sure to pay because educational establishments are not expected to pay. The "Educational Colonies," therefore, would be given time to gain their experience and would advance towards being self-supporting if they did not succeed from the first. The Hon. Maharaja of Cossimbazar, our president at this meeting, is prepared to start a pioneer colony in which young men will be trained to be the instructors in establishments of this kind. Whether this pioneer colony ever grows large enough to hope to be self-supporting and to give the required object-lesson will depend, no doubt, on how much interest is shown. We must have a strong association of people urging the necessity of educational colonies and then we shall soon have them. The Association we shall form here must have its committee but first we must have our soldiers and then we shall ask our leaders to become officers of the organisation. All that is asked of members of the association as a condition is a subscription of six annas a year to the quarterly report, or journal, that will be issued, or eight annas when it has to be sent by post; but those who have the means will be asked to subscribe more according to their means.

Sir Gurudas Bannerjee spoke a few words in sympathy with the proposal and remarked that he hoped the proposals put forward would be given a fair trial.

RAILWAY AGENTS' CONFERENCE AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

The Agents of the various railway companies are now at Delhi conferring with the Railway Board according to the customary practice, as to the Budget allotment in the ensuing financial year.

The Viceroy has gratefully accepted the gift Thakur Lachman Singh of Banysuri of Rs. 1,000 in lieu of two horses and Rs. 100 monthly for twelve months representing the cost of maintenance.

The Imperial Indian Relief Fund now totals sixty-eight and a half lakhs.

Severe headache? Won't stop, nothing handy? Call at the nearest chemist'; "Stearns' Headache Cure, please." One wafer gives almost instant relief. 180—C19

A DAY WITH KAISER'S NAVY.

SUPER-DREADNOUGHT SUBMARINE.

GERMANY'S HOPE.

(Later than the Mail.)

A special correspondent of the "New York Tribune," under date Kiel, November 24, sends a long account of "a day with the Kaiser's Navy." He reports that the Germans appear to be placing great faith in a new "super-Dreadnought submarine," one of which, U 32, he was permitted to inspect while her commander recited a list of British super-Dreadnoughts which he hoped shortly to send to the bottom.

"I have some friends in the Ajax; that is I had some friends in the Ajax," this officer said "and I will be delighted to meet her, though the Lion, or Tiger, or even the King George will do if we do not see the Ajax."

Despite this kind of conversation, which appears to be general in Kiel, the correspondent says the "Germans are not overelated." He was taken in a steam pinnace around Kiel Harbour, "where two battle squadrons, one of eight Dreadnoughts and the other composed of an equal number of older battleships, were riding at anchor." He went on board the Markgraf and found "all the gun crews being driven at top speed, some in pantomime and others with real shells."

A first-lieutenant invited the American visitor to the forward turret, where he proudly put his two 12in. guns through their paces. "An English Dreadnought about seven miles away," the lieutenant suggested. He then blew a whistle and the gun crews stood at attention. For the next ten minutes pandemonium reigned in the turret. A touch of realism was added when one of the 12in. guns jammed and when the lieutenant shouted a last desperate order, given when the whole guncrew had been put out of action, a fresh lot of gunners swarmed up from below to take their places.

"I can fire a shot every twenty seconds; that is, each gun every forty seconds," the lieutenant explained. All the 6in. guns on both sides of the Markgraf were in mock action. In the hospital wards other members of the crew were getting practical instruction in first-aid work, while the supposed seriously wounded were being carried in and placed on operating tables. Elsewhere in the Dreadnought imaginary fires were being extinguished and men were being trained for every possible contingency.

TORPEDO PRACTICE.

Perhaps the most interesting of all was the torpedo practice under battle conditions. To save time water was not pumped out of the torpedo tubes before reloading as in peace practice, but it was allowed to flood the room inches deep. Here, too, men were being driven along at high pressure, and were given one minute five seconds for swinging a torpedo down from the ceiling, where six spare torpedoes were fastened ramming it into the torpedo tube and making ready to fire.

The correspondent made a tour of the big navy yard, where 8,000 men are working by day and 3,000 by night. It was already dark and work on turbine boiler building, and so forth, was carried on by the light of only a few small lanterns.

All the officers at Kiel are looking forward to taking a part in the great deciding naval engagement. All are certain that it will come, and all equally scouted the idea that the German ships are afraid to come out to fight. "The English will find the German warships in the North Sea now if they go to look for them," one officer remarked.

"The British numerical superiority is chiefly in smaller ships," another said. "In Dreadnoughts we are not at such a great disadvantage. But mere superiority in tonnage and metal-throwing ability will not be the deciding factors in the great battle."

None of the officers was, however, willing to hazard a guess when the big battle will take place.

QUETTA STAFF COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 13.

The following officers have qualified at the recent competitive examination for admission to the Staff College, Quetta. The names are arranged in regimental order. Names of those admitted will be notified later.

Captains Fowler and FitzTurner and Lieut. Newton R.G.A.; Captains Little, Royal Artillery; Arbuthnot, Royal Engineers; Pike, 1st Battalion Inniskilling Fusiliers; Raban, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers; Shakespeare, 12th Cavalry; Scott, 47th Lancers; P. D. A. Banks, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides; Pope, 1st Brahmans; Grey, 48th Pioneers; Hodgton, 84th Punjabis; Ford, 105th Maharatta Light Infantry; Roughton, 113th Infantry; Hall, 117th Maharattas; Brickman, 119th Infantry; Turnbull, 121st Pioneers; Gretton, 126th Infantry; Faris, 7th Gurkhas; Wheeler, 9th Gurkhas; and Clarke, 10th Gurkhas.

THE DYESTUFFS AND THE WAR.

Mr. Ainsworth Mitchell, commenting in "Knowledge" on the stoppage of the supply of aniline dyestuffs from Germany, points out that the effects are being felt even more severely in the United States than in this country. Seven hundred different dyes are manufactured in Germany, and the making of these involves the simultaneous use of some three hundred and fifty sets of apparatus, demanding skilled work in every stage. It is doubtful in our contemporary's opinion, whether America has sufficient coal-tar, and whether the colour industry could afford to pay the prices which would have to be asked for the dyes if they were manufactured in the country.

A Malabar correspondent reports an interesting archaeological discovery in a forest near Quilandy, on the West coast, in the shape of a cave with huge rock-cut pillars and some rude sculpture.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

What India can Do.

"The Englishman":—If the British Empire has one asset larger than that of any other Empire it is the asset of men, and this numerical preponderance is entirely due to the inclusion of India in the Empire. The total purely British population of the Empire is less than that of Germany, but throw in the three hundred and fifteen millions of India, and the sixty millions of Germany are as nothing. If more men are needed, India is obviously the place in which to get them. We do not for a moment assert that Great Britain could not bring the war to a successful conclusion without the assistance of India. We would probably have done as well as we have already done had not a single soldier left this country. But Indians have gone to the front, and they have shown that they are as good as the Germans, and this is true not only of the crack regiments, but of others compared of men not generally believed to have martial instincts. Why not, therefore, send more Indians to France, many more? The point is not whether the Empire can do without the help of India, but whether every part of the Empire is doing its very best in the war, for the more every unit does now, the sooner will the war be over. If Great Britain alone can add two million men to her Regulars, India can very easily add two million to hers. After all what India has done is a trifle compared to what she can do.

Mr. Gandhi's Work and Worth.

"New India":—A patriot of Mr. Gandhi's type is always a National asset, and he is thrice welcome to his Motherland, to whose prestige few individuals have contributed as much. Not only to South Africa but to the whole world, he has taught what Indians can do, and how, if patiently directed, moral influence can overcome brute forces of any strength. Mr. Gandhi has been fighting with "spiritual weapons." He has made it clear so often in his life, and it is just a year since he cabled to India, in reply to a request that he should appear before the Solomon Commission: "We are fighting with spiritual weapons, and it is not open to us to go back on our words." This is the supreme lesson which Mr. Gandhi has brought to us. His joining the Servants of India Society is also most appropriate. He is exactly the kind of person needed for the up-hill work that falls to the lot of the members of that noble institution. His perseverance, nobleness of character, affability and saintliness—all these are most valuable to us, and we hope that to-day will open a new chapter in his life, which will record greater sacrifices and triumphs than those with which he left his beloved South Africa.

Medical Relief in India.

The "Indian Patriot":—The mortality from preventible diseases in India is a stain upon civilization itself. We all know it, and Government which have been, with very great concern, working for sanitary improvements, ought to know it. We speak of a population on the verge of rebellion if sanitary measures should be introduced as rapidly and as thoroughly as scientific experts assert that the situation demands. And yet upon such a people, dying like moths before the lurid flame of disease which we are unable to prevent, we enforce restriction on free medical relief. We start under the impression, wholly erroneous, that those who can afford to pay, permit themselves to be squeezed between half naked and dirty crowds at the out patients' dispensary of a hospital. The Government want Indian patients to take advantage of the empty beds in the hospital. But let the poor be guaranteed free medical relief, and let the poor man be measured, not by the salary he gets, but by the money he is able to save. The thirty rupees clerk who has a wife, three children and aged parents to maintain, will be really worse in material resources than the cooly drawing the heavily laden carriage from the Customs House to the Importer's godowns. To ask such a man to pay for medical relief is cruelty—it is opposed to every tenet of civilisation. We believe that such a clerk, if he has any distant hopes of meeting the doctor's bill, does prefer to go to a private practitioner in the city than to the busy hospital, where if he waited for medicine, he would have to forfeit his day's wages in his office. After all, we are aiming at grasping a very small amount of money by a step that will entail a great deal of hardships.

SUGAR-WASTE CEMENT.

A French firm is producing cement from the scum formed by boiling beet for sugar manufacture. The scum consists chiefly of carbonate of lime and water. Out of 70,000 tons of beet 4,000 tons of carbonate of lime is obtained; to this 1,100 tons of clay is added, the resulting product being 3,162 tons of excellent cement. The scum is pumped into large tanks, where it is allowed to dry partially; finely divided clay is then mixed with it; the mixture is thoroughly amalgamated with beaters for an hour and burned in a rotary kiln, much in the same way as Portland cement. The clinker is then removed and pulverised into cement.

The latest addition to Calcutta journalism is the "Woodland Wag" under the editorial charge of no less a personage than his Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Cooch Behar. The contributors are said to include amongst others her Highness the Maharani Sahiba herself.

SPANISH
OLIVE OIL.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, January 14, 1915.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The speech delivered by the Viceroy in the Imperial Legislative Council at the opening of the winter session on Tuesday, was couched in the plain straightforward terms which we are accustomed to expect from his Excellency. It has been one of the most telling factors in the strong hold which Lord Hardinge has over the respect and the affections of the people of this country, that, in his public utterances, he is content to eschew the flowers of oratory and the elaborations of rhetoric, which are so often employed to disguise thought or to garnish unpalatable declarations. One always feels with Lord Hardinge that he is saying exactly what is in his mind and that he has nothing to conceal or which he desires to excuse. His speech on Tuesday will command the general approval of the country. His Excellency, plunging at once into the matters which are uppermost in men's thoughts, delivered a plain and unimpassioned account of the unfortunate train of circumstances which have involved the British Empire, much against its will, in war with Turkey. The story of Enver Pasha's determination to bring about hostilities with the Allies, the means he threatened to adopt in conversation with the Austrian Ambassador on the 22nd October and which he subsequently carried into execution, were already well-known, and, indeed, in this country Mahomedan opinion has studied with painful interest the whole melancholy history of the plot by which the Sultan and his government were delivered into the hands of Germany, and the Turkish naval and military forces made the tool of German machinations. But it is, nevertheless, gratifying to note the emphasis laid by the Viceroy on the unwillingness to see this folly perpetrated, which distinguished the Turkish Government as a whole, and the manner in which their hands were forced by an unscrupulous clique, who had, unfortunately, secured control of the military power. That is a consideration, which, as we have more than once urged in these columns, should not be lost sight of when the time comes to hold Turkey accountable for her part in this gratuitiously begun conflict, and to decide the future status of the Ottoman Empire in Europe and in Asia. And we are glad to note that Lord Hardinge was careful not to follow an example that has been set in certain quarters in England, and refrained from expressing any opinion or indulging in any boastful forecast of how the tide of events might shape its course when the supremacy of the Allies' forces over Turkey has been settled beyond question. His Excellency was content to repeat and emphasise the assurance of the King-Emperor, that whatever happens, the holy places will remain inviolate, and to express his opinion that Islam must remain one of the great world forces.

The high tribute which the Viceroy paid to the loyalty of the Mahomedan community in India was in no way exaggerated. It is impossible to conceive of any circumstances more calculated to strain the loyalty of any great religious community than to find the Emperor, to whom they owe allegiance, at war with the State which has been the guardian of their holy places, and whose ruler holds in their eyes a position of peculiar reverence as the highest representative of their faith. Their distress, under these circumstances, has been none-the-less acute, in that this tragic turn of events suddenly interposed itself in the midst of a war which had called forth the most enthusiastic and practical demonstrations of loyalty from the community. That these feelings of loyalty should now be tempered with grief that Turkey has allied herself with the enemies of the King-Emperor is but natural, and whatever may be the outcome of the war, theirs can be but a melancholy satisfaction in the victory that it brings. The declarations of unswerving loyalty to the Empire which have come from the Mahomedans all over India in such circumstances form, perhaps, the most striking testimony to the unity of the Empire in this war which has produced so many amazing demonstrations. It has formed the greatest blow of all, perhaps, to German calculations, which were based on the expectation of the disaffection, not only of the Mahomedan community, but of the other communities in India; instead of which we have witnessed, what the Viceroy, with no exaggeration, described as a "towering wave" of loyalty and the despatch from these shores of no less than 200,000 troops to reinforce the armies of the Empire in Europe, Egypt, East Africa, the Persian Gulf and China.

Turning to more prosaic matters the Viceroy discussed the measures which the Government have taken to assist, as far as possible, trade, agriculture and credit. Those measures have been characterised by a wise caution and in most respects are admirable. The Government cannot, as his Excellency said, and as we have often insisted in these columns, embark on indefinite and speculative commitments. Their resources are limited and with an uncertain future ahead they must tread warily. But in the decision to make available a sufficient sum for the restoration of credit they have followed a course which is least calculated to disturb the financial arrangements of the State and most calculated to restore easier conditions in trade. They have acted wisely, too, in limiting their action regarding the export of wheat to a restriction to a definite quantity until the new crop comes in. The proposed restriction of cotton cultivation, however, we still regard, and regard emphatically, as a grave error which we trust will be rectified before it is too late.

LORD BRASSEY ON INDIA.

Bombay still has fresh in its recollection lively and pleasant memories of Lord Brassey, with his passionate fondness for the sea, who prompted by paternal affection, voyaged to Bombay in his famous yacht the Sunbeam and anchored in our beautiful harbour on the 8th January last. That was his second visit to Bombay in the same vessel, the first having been in the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria in 1887, when Lord Reay was the Governor of Bombay. On this occasion, however, when he went to Government House he was under the hospitable roof of his son-in-law. The visit could not have taken place under happier conditions, seeing with what zest Lord and Lady Willingdon have entered into the social life of the cosmopolitan society of Bombay since their advent among us. Fresh with the reminiscences of this visit in his mind Lord Brassey, with his unceasing activity, seems to have beguiled his leisure hours by jotting them down with all the attractive brevity, typical of the sailor. The first part of his brochure is devoted to a brief diary of the diurnal doings of his vessel under steam and sail. But there is an appendix of ten pages in which he summaries his impressions, without, as he properly remarks at the outset, any "claim to speak as an authority." He is no globe-trotter and has no penchant to be enrolled among the Pagets. All that he does is to institute a broad comparison between the India of the Jubilee Year of Victoria (1887) and the India of King George in 1914. During his short stay he paid a flying visit to Delhi and Calcutta, and had thus the opportunity of conversing with a number of well-known personages. He had also the pleasure of meeting, when in Bombay, many Indians of education, position and influence. He sums up his impressions broadly in these words. "In the material development of India we have a good record. In making government popular we have not achieved the same success." This is the most pregnant point of the brief note. It is a significant and well-balanced observation. Coming as it does from a veteran of Lord Brassey's long, varied and mature experience, it should attract the attention of the British people when the time approaches for laying broader and deeper the administration of the country on a more extended basis. Government by the people for the people is hardly vouchsafed to the people of India. The Morley-Minto reform was the first faint sign of it. But the hand of the dial must be moved onward, and that with sufficient celerity, if, and when, Government is at any time to achieve that popularity which Lord Brassey has in his mind. The war has disillusioned the British public and brought home to them the truth rather than the legend of the Indian "peril" as sedulously propagated by an irresponsible junta, hostile to the legitimate aspirations of the Indians. These people, we hope, have now received their quietus; the profound and sincere loyalty of the Princes and People of India have discredited their gloomy and unfounded forebodings. The atmosphere has been cleared, and by the time that we are in a happy state of permanent peace, the first essential step which the Imperial Government must take is to introduce a more popular form of government which will conduce to the greater stability and permanence of British rule in India with the consent of its people.

Notes of the Day

The Censorship.

In his tribute to the press on Tuesday Lord Hardinge seemed to imply that the newspapers in England had been more impatient with the "vagaries of the censorship,"—it is his Excellency's own expression,—than has been the case in India. We think this is hardly correct. The English daily press has been extraordinarily acquiescent in the censorship as a whole, much more so than might have been expected. It is the weekly journals, which are not so vitally affected by the suppression of news, that have taken up the cudgels against the Censor, of whom the dailies seem to be somewhat afraid. As for India, criticisms of the censorship have been sometimes misunderstood. No one quarrels with the censorship as such; there is a general recognition of the necessity for its existence, and there has been a loyal co-operation, as the Viceroy generously admitted, in the desire not to publish any kind of news, the publication of which is obviously undesirable in the interests of the Empire. But there has been criticism of the "vagaries" of the Censor, owing to a want of co-ordination in its working and centralisation in its control. That, we are glad to recognise, has been mended, and there has been of late, little or no cause for complaint in this respect.

The War Ordinances Bill.

Sir Ali Imam in introducing the War Ordinances Bill on Tuesday remarked that the provisions he was asking the Council to endorse were far less drastic than those conferred on the authorities in England. That may or may not be the case. We are inclined to think it is not. But certainly, in some respect powers of a wider and more vague nature are conferred upon the authorities, especially the Police, in India. No one objects to wide and drastic powers being conferred upon the authorities in these grave times, and the public will accept the Viceroy's assurance that military and political considerations make it imperative that these emergent measures should continue. But there are certain differences between India and England, and the fact that certain powers of arrest and detention without trial can be applied to Indians returning to India from abroad is one of them. But even this is a provision to which exception need not be taken if the powers are used for the purposes designed. But in this country executive powers conferred by Ordinances and Acts of the legislature for one purpose, are sometimes used, if convenient, for another, and public opinion is a little uncomfortable on this point. We trust, therefore, that the Government will see that advantage is not taken of these Ordinances in this way, and that their provisions are not applied outside the scope necessitated by the war.

England and The Vatican.

The appointment of Sir Henry Howard as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Vatican, has given umbrage to some ultra-Protestant Societies in England as an "unholy" and retrograde step for a Protestant State like England to take. These good people, however, forget that the Pope still retains an enormous power for good or evil,—politically speaking, of course,—and it is no wise statecraft to ignore the possibility of the part his Holiness may be called upon to play in the politics of the world. Some of the belligerent peoples on both sides, not to speak of the neutrals who may be drawn into the conflict in the future, are predominantly Catholic and the papal voice may exercise some influence in the final settlement when that comes. Moreover, it should be remembered that both Germany and Austria have their official representatives at the Vatican and England is but merely safeguarding her own interests in appointing a representative for herself.

Previous Envoys.

But, apart from this aspect of the question, England's present move is not without a precedent. Not to go back to the Catholic days of her history we find that in 1887 the Duke of Norfolk was sent to convey the thanks of Queen Victoria for the felicitations and good wishes which the Pontiff had sent her by Mgr. Ruffo Scial, on the occasion of her Jubilee. Two years later Sir Lintorn Simmons was sent in order to arrange some questions which had arisen with reference to religious jurisdiction in Malta. Later still, in 1902, King Edward VII, sent the Earl of Denbigh to carry his good wishes to Pope Leo XIII. on the occasion of his coronation. At one time it was indeed hoped that there would be a permanent diplomatic representative at the Vatican. When the late King Edward visited the Pope in 1903, expections were raised that an announcement to that effect would follow. But somehow the announcement was never made. The prejudice against the proposal, perhaps, proved too strong at the time. Anyhow the present appointment does not mark any radical departure in the strictly non-committal policy of England, hitherto followed.

The Kaiser's Twisted Back.

Speaking at the New Jersey Osteopathic Society at its recent Annual Convention at Newark, Dr. Ira W. Drew, Professor in the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, dwelt on the effects osteopathic lesions or spinal twits had on the cerebral system. "I am firmly convinced," said the professor, "that there are lesions of another sort which produce abnormal stimulation to certain centres and faculties of the brain. It is everywhere known that Kaiser Wilhelm, since his birth, has been afflicted with a withered arm and a neck twisted just where a lesion would most affect the thyroid and its related structures. Napoleon was almost a hunchback. His great adversary Wellington, always stood with one shoulder higher than the other. The Greeks said Alexander was lop-sided. Pericles had a peculiarly shaped head and neck; Archimedes walked with a terrible stoop. Who knows but that this malformation indicated osteopathic lesions which resulted in overstimulation of the brain in these and other equally famous instances? If Kaiser Wilhelm had not been born with a twisted neck, who knows," asked the professor, "if we would have had this great European war?"

Saved From the Gallows.

The other day we published a telegram describing how a man of Manbhoom was saved from the gallows at the last moment, after his appeals to the High Court, the local Government and the Government of India had failed and the date had been fixed for his execution. The facts of the case are that one Krishna Mahata and two others had been sent up by the police in the district of Manbhoom, in the province of Behar and Orissa, on a charge of murder. They were tried and convicted and sentenced to death by the Session Judge of Manbhoom. As already stated the petitions of appeal against this finding of the Sessions Judge to the various authorities failed and the date was fixed for their execution. Krishna Mahata had pleaded an *alibi*, saying that at the time of the occurrence he was attending a marriage party at a village eight miles away from the scene of the murder. This plea was found to be true on subsequent enquiry. This is how the "Bengalee" puts it:—

The investigating Sub-Inspector apparently felt a qualm of conscience and he communicated with the prosecuting Vakil, who, in turn conveyed the information to Babu Jogendra Kumar Sinha, Deputy Magistrate, who was in charge of the jail at the time. The verbal communication was followed by an official letter upon which the Deputy Magistrate took prompt and immediate action. Satisfying himself by an examination of the co-accused persons in the case, he postponed the day of execution on his own responsibility and wired to the Government. An enquiry was held by the Deputy Commissioner, who scrupulously avoided the police, with the result that the "alibi" was proved and the innocence of the men established beyond doubt.

It is very satisfactory that the man has been saved from the gallows, but, in the public interest, it is necessary that the Government of Behar and Orissa should make a public statement as to the real facts of the case.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor last night entertained the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to dinner. The function was a private one.

The following were present:—Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, President, Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya, Mr. Balkrishna Wassodew Pandoorung, Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Mr. Cowasji Jehanjir Readymoney (Chairman, Standing Committee), Sir Sassoon David, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Mr. Dharamsi Jethabhai Thacker, Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master, Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinoy, Mr. F. F. Gordon, Mr. Gulam Husen Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, The Hon. Mr. G. W. Hatch, Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, Mr. Hormusji Pirojsha Mody, Mr. Hooseinbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee, Mr. D. M. Inglis, Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, Mr. Karamali Peerbhai Haji, Major W. Glen Liston, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji, Rao Saheb Manajee Rajoojee Kalewar, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohomed Khan, Dr. Moreshwar Chintaman Javle, Dr. E. Moses, Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, Mr. Nowrosji Jehangir Gamudia, Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Dr. Poonsey Hirji Meisheri, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Mr. Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri, Mr. Ramkrishna Shrikrishna Navalkar, Dr. R. T. Nariman, Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, Mr. Sherif Devji Canji, Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narandas, Mr. G. D. Traylen, Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Mr. A. H. Whyte, Mr. G. Wittet, Mr. W. E. Waite, Mr. P. R. Cadell (Municipal Commissioner), Mr. Rr P. Masani (Municipal Secretary), Dr. J. A. Turner, Mr. J. W. Mackison, Mr. A. J. Trivess Smith, Mr. B. H. Hewett, Mr. N. Manghan, Mr. B. K. Goldsmith, Dr. S. C. Hormusji, Mr. J. Sladen. Their Excellencies and Staff.

The ballot held yesterday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a Chairman for the current year, resulted in the election of The Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett of Messrs. Mullick Nixon and Company.

Sir James Meston intends to hold a Durbar at Agra on the 9th February.

Sir Benjamin Robertson, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is to leave Nagpur on tour to-day returning to Nagpur on the 29th instant.

Mr. Hyder, Director of Geological Survey of India, resumed his appointment on return from leave, part of which he spent on a journey through Chitral and across the Pamirs.

LIBEL SUIT WITHDRAWN.

We are informed that Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., on behalf of themselves and the two steamship companies concerned, have unconditionally discontinued their suit for a lakh and fifteen thousand rupees damages for alleged libel against the Proprietors and Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle."

THE SETHS OF MURSHIDABAD.

"THE ROTHSCHILDS OF INDIA."

In Mr. L. S. S. O'Malley's "Murshidabad," the latest of the Bengal District Gazetteers, just published by the Bengal Secretarriat Book Depot, interesting reference is made to the great family of Seths, who were connected with some of the most critical revolutions in Bengal during the 18th century. The Seths, writes "The Englishman," owed their influence to their position as bankers and financiers, and were, in fact, predominant in the sphere of Indian finance. Burke said of them that "their transactions were as extensive as those of the Bank of England," and they have been not unworthily styled "the Rothschilds of India." Their wealth was such that, says Mr. O'Malley, "there is no mentioning it without seeming to exaggerate." and among the modes by which their porfits were gained were the receipt of the revenue of Bengal and its transmission to Delhi, the exchange on depreciated currency, and transactions with European merchants.

Tradition dates the decline of these Marwari financiers from the time of Khushal Chand. It is said that he refused an annual stipend of three lakhs of rupees offered to him by Clive, and that his own expenses were one lakh a month. In 1763, one of the first things Mir Kasim did when war broke out between him and the English was to seize the two cousins who were at the head of the firm Mahtab Rai Jagat Seth and Maharaja Swarup Chand, whose attachment to the English made them objects of suspicion. The English remonstrated but this was unavailing and after the defeat of Udaya Nullah, Mir Kasim's wrath was turned against his prisoners and the two Seths, whom he dragged with him in his flight, were cruelly put to death. Tradition states that they were flung into the Ganges from one of the towers of the fort of Monghyr and that a faithful old servant, named Chuni, begged to share their fate and was thereupon thrown into the river after them. This picturesque story does not appear to be warranted by fact as according to the *Sair-ul-Mutakharin*, they were hacked to pieces by Kasim Ali's orders at Barh and their bodies were found buried in a room there by an officer of Major Adams' army.

Pilgrimage has been prohibited from Colombo to the forthcoming Rameshwaram festival as there is the danger of an outbreak of plague.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

HUNGARY DISCONTENTED.

PEASANTS ALREADY RISING.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN POLAND.

GERMANS LITERALLY MOWN DOWN.

On the authority of a Hungarian Socialist leader a revolution in Hungary is anticipated if the Russian victories continue. The peasants are already rising against the authorities for causing ruin to the country.

In calling out three classes of recruits Roumania may be said to be preparing for eventualities.

A Petrograd message furnishes some details of the fighting in Poland, which states that the German offensive is concentrated on a narrow zone thirty miles west of Warsaw. A description of thirteen consecutive German attacks follows, in which the enemy was literally mown down, the dead bodies being piled up so high as to impede the view of the Russians.

The Russian Army in the Caucasus continues stubborn fighting with the Turkish rearguards at Oltai.

In revenge for checks in the vicinity of Soissons, a Paris telegram says, the Germans are furiously bombarding the town and the cathedral has been struck by 42 shells. Vigorous cannonding is reported from Belgium.

King Albert of Belgium has telegraphed to the Pope, expressing his admiration for the noble conduct of Cardinal Mercier in proclaiming the truth to the world.

Earl Kitchener's sister is reported to have said that her brother is of opinion the war would last a bit longer and that more men would be required.

THE PHILLIPINES BILL.

UNITED STATES WAR SECRETARY'S REQUIREMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

Mr. Garrison, Secretary for War, speaking before the Senate Committee on behalf of the Phillipines Bill, said it was a step towards self-Government under proper safeguards.

He explained that the Phillipines constituted a military liability with no corresponding benefits from the standpoint of the War Department. He was unable to speak as regards the Navy.

America had just over twenty thousand men in the island which force was insufficient to meet an invasion. Consequently america could not hold the Phillipines against Powers with an organised military force nearer than the United States.

The Senate passed a resolution requesting Mr. Garrison to submit estimates for a mobile Army of 450,000.

REBELLION IN ALBANIA.

REBELS THREATEN DURAZZO.

ATHENS, Jan. 12.

The Albanian rebels have now occupied the Heights of Ruspol, and placed guns in position against Durazzo.

GRAVE DISCONTENT IN HUNGARY.

A REVOLUTION PREDICTED.

SITUATION IN HUNGARY

EFFECT OF RUSSIAN VICTORIES

A RISING ANTICIPATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

ROME, Jan. 12.

The Hungarian Socialist leader, M. Raphiany, says that if the Russian victories continue, there will be a revolution in Hungary. The peasants are already rising against the authorities for causing ruin in the country, and the Austrian Staff has spread so many lies that nobody believes the military communiqués.

ROUMANIA PREPARING.

PARIS, Jan. 12.

A Bukharest message published in the "Temps" says that three classes of recruits will be called out on January 25th, and three more on the 31st.

WAR DEMONSTRATIONS IN ITALY.

EXCITEMENT AT GARIBALDI'S FUNERAL.

ROME, Jan. 12, 5-30 p.m.

There were extraordinary scenes at the funeral of Constante Garibaldi. In spite of the father's request that the ceremony should be private, crowds gathered and made imposing demonstrations shouting, "Viva Italia," "Viva France," "Viva Trentino."

Loud shouts were also raised of "Down with Austria. War! War!"

REOPENING OF FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

STIRRING PATRIOTIC SPEECHES.

PARIS, Jan. 12.

The French Chamber and Senate have re-elected retiring Presidents and members of committees.

PARIS, Jan. 13.

Parliament opened for the ordinary session yesterday.

Stirring patriotic speeches were delivered congratulating Europe on grasping the fact that it is defending civilisation against the suffocating atmosphere of a savage Imperialism which aspired to dominate the world.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Jan. 13.

President Poincaré addressing the troops at Dunkirk said: "Our race, civilisation and ideals are at stake. Some months of patience and energy will decide centuries of the future."

BRITAIN'S SPLENDED EFFORTS.

ALLIES' APPRECIATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

A correspondent of the "Temps" in London pays a remarkable tribute to Britain's splendid efforts to help the Allies in improvising a great Army, and supplying men, not only in France but in Egypt, and Mesopotamia and furnishing the French and Russian Allies with everything their industries are unable to provide. He says: "This is a veritable *tour de force* which no other country could have achieved."

"WE HAVE NEVER BEEN TRAITORS."

BOER COMMANDER'S SPIRITED S PEECH

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

POTCHEFSTROOM, Jan. 13.

Colonel Brits, who has succeeded Maritz in command of the North-west Cape Province, in a spirited speech referring to the rebellion and the expedition against German South-West Africa, said: "We have never been traitors. We have full hope that all will return soon, but not until every German has been dragged out."

VIENNA'S INTOLERABLE PLIGHT.

FAMINE AND DISEASE.

REFUGEES ON VERGE OF STARVATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

VENICE, Jan. 13.

Conditions in Vienna are intolerable. Small-pox, cholera and typhoid are raging and numerous cases are reported from all parts of Austria.

The price of flour has tripled and that of butter doubled, while delicacies are unobtainable.

Crowds of fugitives are arriving in Vienna from Bukhovina. Hundreds of destitute fugitives, mostly Jews, are stranded on the Rumanian frontier and are on the verge of starvation.

The total of refugees is estimated at half-million.

THE MERCIE INCIDENT.

KING ALBERT'S MESSAGE TO THE POPE

PARIS, Jan. 12.

The King of the Belgians has telegraphed to the Pope expressing the belief that the arrest of Cardinal Mercier and the iniquitous treatment of priests by Germans must painfully move His Holiness.

His Majesty adds, that he wishes to express admiration for the noble conduct of Cardinal Mercier in proclaiming the truth to the world.

GERMAN REPORT.

ROME, Jan. 13.

A telegram from Cologne from the Cardinal says that Archbishop Hartmann has induced the Governor-General of Belgium to allow the Belgian priests interned in Germany to return to their parishes. Cardinal Mercier and the Papal Nuncio are allowed to move freely in the provinces occupied by the Germans.

P. & O. LINER WRECKED.

PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED.

TOKIO, Jan. 13.

The P. and O. liner Nile struck the Howsro Rock off the Awashimai Island. Passengers and all the crew were saved. A Japanese steamer landed them at Kobe.

The ship sank in two hours. She was in charge of a pilot.

The displacement of the Nile is 6,694 tons. She was built in 1906.

BRITISH MANUFACTURE OT THYMOL

ANTI-TYPHOID VACCINATION.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The Imperial Institute is encouraging British manufacture of antiseptic Thymol which is the product of ajowan seeds and chiefly produced in India. Hitherto the industry has been almost confined to Germany, and the closing of the German market has produced an eight-fold increase in its price. Thymol has proved of inestimable value in anti-typhoid vaccination. In October a party of doctors went to the front and vaccinated some soldiers who had not been treated and among whom there were many cases. At the end of December the disease had been practically wiped out.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain W. M. Crowe, Northamptons.
Captain R. Featherstone, Devons.
Captain C. J. Spencer, Devons.
Lieut. A. Tandy, Royal Irish.
Captain C. N. Wheeler, Officers Training Corps.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. F. Maclachlan, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. M. Matthews, Engineers.

FIGHTING IN POLAND.

THIRTEEN CONSECUTIVE. ATTACKS.

GERMANS LITERALLY MOWN. DOWN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

A message from Petrograd says that the German offensive in Poland is concentrated on a narrow zone ten miles wide, thirty miles west of Warsaw.

Two Army Corps are operating with many heavy guns. The German line practically follow the right bank of Rawka. The principal bone of contention seems to be tht Bolimoff Woods, which the Germans are straining every nerve to possess.

According to the statements of prisoners, the Germans are hopeful of piercing the Russian lines if they establish themselves at Bolimoff.

Despite very fierce fighting, enormous loss, and almost unceasing bombardment, the Germans have made no serious headway,

One night thirteen consecutive attacks were repulsed, The enemy, coming on in close formation, were literally mown down, and after the tenth attack bodies were piled so high that they impeded the view of the Russians, who were obliged to pile bodies in such way that they formed embrasures for machine-guns.

GERMANS' DESPERATE OFFENSIVE.

ATTACKS BY SMALL DETACHMENTS.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 13.

A communiqué says:—

"The Germans continued their now customary tactics of attacks by small detachments in isolated districts. All were repulsed.

The Germans ineffectively maintain a desperate offensive at Sukha, attacking four times on Monday.

Russian scouts at dawn on the 11th instant approached the German trenches and successfully threw handgrenades, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, who likewise suffered severely in a night attack at the village of Samice, leaving five hundred dead on the field.

DURATION OF THE WAR.

EARL KITCHENER'S MOST RECENT OPINION.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Mrs. Parker, sister of Earl Kitchener, opening the Soldiers' Wives' Club in London, said that from what she could gather from her brother from occasional chats, he thought the war would last a good bit longer, and that more men would be needed.

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO AMERICA

"FRIENDLY AND CONCILIATORY."

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

Several papers publish leaders on the British reply to the American Note. The "Tribune" says it is very friendly and conciliatory, and is confident that when the details are examined the British and American positions will be found to be not far apart. The "New York Herald" says:—The order directing manifests to be kept secret could hardly have had any other effect than of arousing suspicion.

EXPORTS TO SWITZERLAND.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DISCLAIMER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

The British Embassy denies that Great Britain has advised the American and Italian steamship lines to refuse to accept goods consigned to Swiss firms.

The Embassy emphasises that Britain is most anxious in no way to restrict the export of arti[redacted]ended for consumption i[redacted]

GERMANS' ACT OF REVENGE.

ANOTHER CATHEDRAL BOMBARDED.

VIGOROUS CANNONADING IN BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Jan. 12.

In revenge for checks in the vicinity of Soissons, the Germans are furiously bombarding the town, and the cathedral has been struck by forty-two shells.

PARIS, Jan. 12.

A communiqué says:—Very fierce fighting has occurred north of Soissons around the trenches recently captured. We repulsed several attacks and gained further ground.

PARIS, Jan. 12, 5-30 p.m.

This afternoon's communiqué said:—

"From the sea to the Oise there were fairly vigorous cannonades."

"The enemy several times took the offensive northward of Soissons but were repulsed. We took fresh sections of their trenches. There have been artillery duels from Soissons to Rheims. Our heavy guns were effective."

"Our artillery was also most active in the district of Souain.

"The Beau Sejour redoubt was the scene of a desperate struggle. The enemy succeeded in establishing a trench inside the redoubt of which we hold the salient. The struggle continues.

"We repulsed attacks in the Bois de Consenvoye and the Bois-le-Bouchet."

"Our detachments south eastward of Cirey-sur-Vesouze routed the Germans who were pillaging the village of Saint Sauveur.

"There is a snowstorm in the Vosges and Alsace.

"Calm prevails."

PARIS, Jan. 13.

Last night's communiqué said:—

"The enemy violently bombarded all night the French positions on the plateau of Pirrieres, north-east of Soissons. To-day they made a desperate attempt to retake one of them. The result is not known."

INDIANS' SPLENDID BEHAVIOUR.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S COMPLIMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 13.

The Viceroy has received the following from the Secretary of State, dated 7th January:—Some of the Indian brigades were inspected by Sir John French. General Willcocks translated General French's speech explaining that he was speaking on behalf of Jungilat as follows:—

"I am very pleased to see you to-day and I wish to tell you that you have done your duty nobly. You have had to contend with great difficulties and a very trying climate. You have fought well in the field and maintained the honour of your own corps in the Indian Army. I thank each one of you for your discipline and behaviour and I feel sure that you will in the future as in the past maintain your high character."

ESCAPED PRISONERS RECAPTURED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Two French officers who were prisoners and who escaped from Torgau, were recaptured on leaving a restaurant.

BIG OIL FIRE IN ANTWERP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12.

Three great oilworks at Antwerp have been completely destroyed by fire.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL J.E. OYES

MENTONE, Jan. 12.

The death has occurred here of Major-General John Edward Boyes,

Major-General John Edward Boyes, C.B., retired from the army in 1900. He served in the Egyptian War in 1882 with the Gordon Highlanders and was mentioned in despatches. In recognition of his services in the field he was made brevet of Lieut.-Col. and received a medal with clasp and Khedive's star. He served in the Sudan in 1884 and in the Nile Expedition in 1884-85. He commanded the 17th Brigade during the South African War. Then also his name was mentioned in despatches.

FIERCE STRUGGLE IN CAUCASUS.

TURKISH REARGUARDS ENGAGED.

ONE BATTALION ANNIHILATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 13.

A communiqué yesterday said:—

"The Army in the Caucasus continues stubborn fighting with the Turkish rearguards at Olti.

A fierce struggle is in progress at Karaurgan which is turning to our advantage.

The Russians have captured one Turkish battalion and practically annihilated another. The Russians have also seized a Turkish camp with an artillery depot."

THE EGYPTIAN PROTECTORATE.

TOP HATS REPLACE TARBOOSHES.

CAIRO, Jan. 12.

A striking feature of Sir Arthur McMahon's arrival was that the British officials wore top-hats instead of the tarbooshes worn prior to the Protectorate.

TURKS AND EGYPT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 13.

The Viceroy's report from the Secretary of State, dated 11th January, says:—

"The Times", Cairo correspondent referring to the Turkish expedition against Egypt mentions considerable Arab discontent and says the desert presents terrible difficulties chiefly for the movement, and the artillery is not powerful and numerous enough for use with any success against canal defences and says that attempts to rouse religious fanaticism have generally failed and mentions the loyalty of Indian Mahomedans imprisoned at Adana, who refused the offer to become Turkish subjects and be unfaithful to their salt.

THE AGA KHAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The Aga Khan has left Cairo for Bombay.

INTER-VARSITY BOAT RACE ABANDONED.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The Varsity Boat race has been abandoned for the first time since 1856.

ITALIAN LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The Italian National loan of forty millions sterling has been largely over-subscribed.

CODES FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 13.

A press communique states: In modification of the press communique which was issued on the 23rd December it is notified that with effect from 15th January, the following commercial codes, viz A.B.C., 5th Edition; Western Union Universal Editor, Liebers and Scotts, 10th Edition, will be permitted in inland telegrams provided that either the sender or the addressee is at one of the following places, viz., Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, Rangoon, Robat, Mergui, Bhamo and Delhi. The concession is subject to restrictions mentioned in the communique of 23rd December.

DON JAIME'S DISGUISE.

SPANISH PRETENDER'S ESCAPE FROM AUSTRIA.

The details of the escape in disguise of Don Jaime de Bourbon, the Spanish Pretenrer, from Austria have been received by the mail.

A few days after the outbreak of the war the Spanish Pretender gave out a statement strongly in favour of the Allies. He was immediately summoned by an Austrian general to the Castle of Frohsdorf (near Vienna) where on his arrival he was told that he could regard himself as a prisoner of war, as he was honorary colonel of a Russian regiment.

Five guards were posted outside the Pretender's apartments. Don Jaime telegraphed to the Austrian Emperor to protest against the treatment inflicted upon him, but the Emperor replied that he was unable to help him. The Prince then took bold measures to regain his liberty. Striking down a guard at night he fled from the castle and, disguised as a tramp, wandered many miles in the country until he crossed the Swiss frontier.

Don Jaime is the Carlist Pretender to the Spanish throne.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

WORK OF MR. MALLET'S DEPARTMENT.

GRIEVANCES ABOUT ADMISSION RULES OF COLLEGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 13.

The report by Mr. C. E. Mallet on the work of the Indian Students' Department, during last year, which has just been received in India, gives publicity to many interesting points in the life of Indian students in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Mallet writes that Indian students however successful and competent, have many special difficulties to encounter, being strangers and brought up among different surroundings, and ideals with little knowledge of English life and few ties and connections in England. The Students' Department at the India Office has removed many difficulties in the ways of students leaving India with an insufficient knowledge of the conditions of life in England.

Referring to the requirements of Indian students and their mistaken impressions Mr. Mallet gives a long account in the course of which he writes:—Some Indian students not unnaturally expect that the facility for joining English institutions like Universities, Hospitals and the Inns of Court, will be thrown open to them as a matter of right and are disappointed to find that so many formalities have to be complied with at first. Some too are inclined to resist the idea that any official guarantee or reference should be needed to secure for Indian students opportunities which English students apparently secure with greater ease. This objection is easily understood, but it has to be remembered that when it comes to joining an Oxford or Cambridge college, or a London hospital, or a great engineering firm, no one strictly speaking, whether Indian or English, has any right at all. It is in every case a question of satisfying the authorities of the institution concerned for securing a privilege which these authorities could refuse. Nearly all these institutions are independent bodies with distinctive rules and traditions of their own, free to lay down any conditions they like for the admission of any class of students and they may be slow to act when asked to throw open to students from the other side of the world privileges that were once reserved for limited classes of English people. Moreover Indian students do not always realise that quite apart from any question of race prejudice English students, who have friends and tutors at hand, are in a position to give references and to satisfy enquiries much more easily than applicants from India. Institutions which make these conditions, cannot be coerced into altering their methods by any order from Whitehall. They can only be appealed to do what is reasonable and just. In the meantime the wisest course would seem to be to face facts as they are and to comply with the regulations imposed while doing all that can be done to break down the prejudice and to alter any conditions that are deliberate or unfair.

AN ABSURD ILLUSION.

Owing to the difficulties which some students have experienced in gaining admission to British institutions or in complying with the rules laid down there has grown up a myth, which a few students seem to believe, to the effect that these difficulties are created by the India Office in order to discourage Indian students from coming to Great Britain. It should only be necessary to mention this illusion in order to dismiss it as absurd. But it is necessary to notice and dismiss it because during the last twelve months it has appeared in statements made by a small group of students and has helped to create an atmosphere of distrust which might seriously injure the interests of Indian students in this country if not dispelled by common sense. Some who reject a theory so extravagant yet complain that the existence of the Students' Department leads the institutions to consult it instead of dealing directly with the students themselves. But, even if this were partly true, the remedy would be not to attack the Department, still less to abolish it, —a course which would give those English institutions which depend upon its help the best possible excuse for excluding Indians altogether,—but to strengthen it with all the backing that the students can, so that it may represent their wishes and plead their cause with more effect. The true view is that the Students' Department exists for no sinister political purpose but simply to help those students who want its assistance here; that in one way or another the majority of students do. Newcomers from India are thankful to find some organisation which will welcome them on their arrival, introduce them to lodgings and tutors and friends, advise them in regard to certificates and examinations, consult with them about their studies, and help them with kindliness and knowledge in the thousand and one things, big and small, in which strangers are glad of assistance in an unfamiliar land. It cannot be made too clear that the Students' Department possesses and desires no compulsory or disciplinary powers. All students who wish to consult it can; but none need come near it unless they want its help. With politics and religion it has nothing to do. It neither cares nor enquires what a student's opinions may be. Official influence no doubt has its limitations, but it is yet a fact that a Department which can speak in the name of the India Office has opportunities of helping the students and of giving introductions to them, which carry some weight in this country and which a private person or a stranger might find it difficult to procure. It would be a thousand pities for the students' sake alone, if from any motive of antagonism to the India Office or from any mistaken notion that the Department wanted to control their freedom, they were to cut themselves of from the assistance which it is able to give to them.

AN IMPERIAL OBLIGATION.

Referring to vacancies in English University Colleges Mr. Mallet says:—"Almost every college at Cambridge and all except two colleges at Oxford now reserve one or two vacancies for Indian students every year. Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has no Indian students at present, but will, it is hoped, take one next year and the University College, Oxford, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, have both lately promised to admit one. Trinity and Magdalen are now the only two Oxford colleges which still refuse and it has occasioned great regret that Magdalen, the college selected for the residence of the Prince of Wales, should be one of the very few colleges in either University to refuse to take its share in this Imperial obligation and to open its doors to British subjects from the East."

BOMBARDMENT OF SCARBOROUIGH.

Photo by Topical Press.

The offices of the Kingscliffe holiday camp which were badly damaged. Yorkshire Hussar stretcher-bearers are seen in front. This building overlooks Sout Bay.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE APPEALS.

ARGUMENTS BY COUNSEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

In the Delhi Conspiracy Case appeals Dr. Gokalchand Narang, counsel for Bal Mukand, resuming his argument said that the approver had a most convenient memory. At times he remembered the tiniest details, at other times he appeared to forget incidents which none could possibly forget.

Bal Mukand's case, counsel said, should be treated independently of the approver's evidence. Counsel argued there was no corroboration that Bal Mukand had anything to do with the alleged conspiracy to shoot Sir James Meston or the alleged plot to throw bombs at the Viceroy at Kapurthala nor of the scheme for throwing a bomb at the Montgomery Hall during the Christmas dance. The last plot, even if true, was dropped according to the approver and Bal Mukand could not be punished for a plot which never matured.

Counsel next said there were discrepancies as to the dates when Basant Kumar was said to have given the bomb to the approver who handed it over to Bal Mukand. Further Bal Mukand was away from the station at the time of the distribution of the "Liberty" leaflets and that nothing in Bal Mukand's writing connecting him with Rash Behari or the conspiracy had been produced.

The approver also did not know where Bal Mukand used to serve. In fact he knew the latter only casually. Counsel next quoted Urdu authors comparing marriage with gallows and shackles and said that the fact that Bal Mukand in spite of Balraj's admonitions married, was a point in his favour. After Counsel had concluded, their Lordships rose for the day.

The finger-print bureau in Calcutta continues to do excellent work. At the end of 1913 the total number of slips on record was 104,222. The finger-impressions of 5,068 presons were received from the provincial police alone. The number of slips received from all sources rose to the high figure of 14,124; an inorease of nearly 3,000 over those of 1913, and previous convictions were traced in 3,674 instances. The services of the bureau's experts were requisitioned in 318 cases in the courts, but 224 of these cases were civil suits. The bureau trains men to become experts and its work is constant.

ANOTHER EXPONENT OF "KULTUR."

PROFESSOR HAECKEL ANSWERED.

The German professor of philosophy Ernst Haeckel has sent to the Swiss Professor August Forel a copy of his work entitled "World War and History of Nature," together with the circular of the German Universities defending the German cause. In reply to this Professor Forel addresses, through the "Journal de Geneve," an open letter to his German fellow-scientist, which runs as follows:—

"Allow me, a powerless spectator of a little neutral country, to put before you a simple question. How will you bring in accordance with the present circular the assertions which you made yourself in the 'Monistisches Jahrhundert,' following the article of Mr. Otto Juliusberg entitled 'Europe under German Lead'? You assert there that it is a necessity to occupy London, to divide Belgium between Germany and Holland, that Germany had to get the Congo State as well as a great part of the British colonies, the north coast of France and the Baltic provinces. Your colleagues Juliusburg, Osterwald, and others demand moreover that the German Kaiser had to be elected President of the future United States of Europe, and the lead in military matters has to be given entirely into the hands of Germany. Your colleagues Onken and Lenz treat the small States with the utmost contempt, declaring them to be inferior and parasites, only worthy of annexation. Considering this, and to take only one example more, the poetry of hatred published by Vierorden, may I say that the small States have all possible reason to fear for their independence. If the ideas you exposed in the 'Monistisches Jahrhundert' should be realised, then all countries which you calumniate—not excepting Switzerland—have only one duty, that is to defend themselves to the last breath against your projects of hegemony and unrighteous acquisition of territories."

BRITISH RAID ON THE DARDANELLES

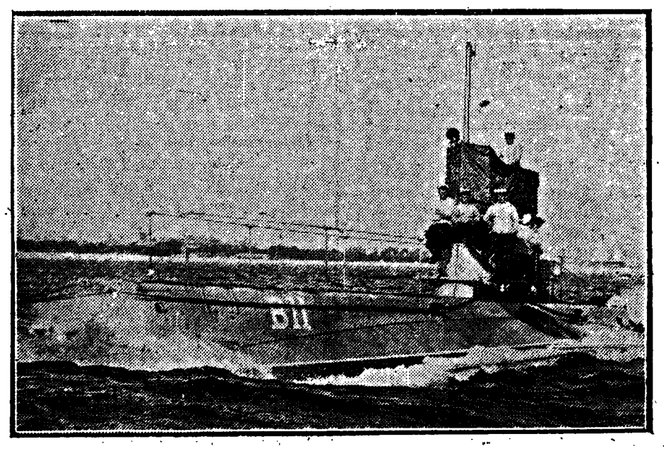

Photo by Central News.

Submarine B 11 which entered the Dardanelles and sunk the Turkish battleship Messudiyeh.

THE FRIEDRICH KARL

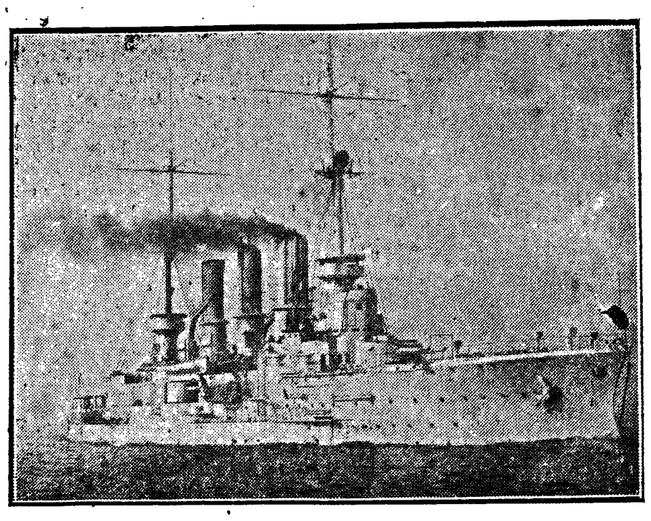

Photo by Central News.

The First class German cruiser sunk during the last sortie in the Baltic.

SECRET PAGE OF HISTORY.

REVELATION BY MR. BONAR LAW.

PLEDGE TO PREMIER 2 DAYS BEFORE WAR.

Mr. Bonar Law disclosed a secret of political history in a speech at the Hotel Cecil on Dec. 14, to Unionist chairmen and agents. He read the letter which he and Lord Lansdowne sent to Mr. Asquith pledging Unionist support *two days before the war was declared, and the day before Sir Edward Grey's speech in the House clinched the unanimity of the country.*

Mr. Bonar Law said:

Before the war as you well know, party differences were as acute as they have ever been in this country; party passions were inflamed to such an extent that I saw no possible outlet which would not be disastrous to the country. In a moment the whole situation was changed. The war cloud which had been gathering over Europe, which for years we had looked upon with growing anxiety, suddenly burst, and we realised that we were face to face with the gravest danger which, as a nation, we have ever encountered. We realised also that that danger could only be overcome if national resources were utilised to the utmost and we could act as a united nation. We recognised that we represent a large proportion of the members of the House of Commons, and in the days of suspense, especially in the days between the time when war had actually broken out and the position of this country became clear, we came to the conclusion that we were bound to state plainly what our views were and what action we were prepared to take.

On the eventful Sunday, the second of August, when the decision of the Government was still in doubt, a letter was sent to the Prime Minister on the joint authority of Lord Lansdowne and myself, in which we declared that in our belief it was the duty of this country to join her Allies, and in which we promised in that case to support the Government. There can be no harm in publishing this letter, and I think it might interest you to hear its exact wording. It was in these terms:

August 2, 1914.

Dear Mr. Asquith,

Lord Lansdowne and I feel it our duty to inform you that in our opinion, as well as in that of all the colleagues whom we have been able to consult, it would be fatal to the honour and security of the United Kingdom to hesitate in supporting France and Russia at the present juncture; and we offer our unhesitating support to the Government in any measures they may consider necessary for that object.

Yours very truly,

A. BONAR LAW.

That letter formed the keynote of our subsequent action. In it we gave a definite pledge, and I do not think that anyone will deny that we have kept that pledge both in the letter and in the spirit. Such a pledge is not perhaps so easy to keep as those who have not been actually engaged in party warfare might imagine.

To a party politician a fighting policy is as the breath of his nostrils, and in such a case there is a strong temptation, while prefacing every speech with protestations of desire to help in the war, to continue by a scarcely veiled attack on the Government as a whole or on a particular Minister. How difficult it is to keep such a pledge is shown by the whole course of history. Many times in the past nations with more or less free institutions have been brought to the verge of ruin because even in the face of danger from without they have not been able to stifle internal conflict.

NO OPPOSITION.

In our own country also there is no single instance since parliamentary government was introduced where the Government engaged in conducting a war has not been hampered and harassed by the action of the Opposition. That was true in the wars of Marlborough; it was true still more emphatically in the struggle against Napoleon; and it was true, as you all know, in the last war in which this country was engaged. We have not acted in that way. At the outset we laid down the principle that we would make no criticism for the sake of discrediting the Government, that we would make no criticism which by any possibility could injure the country. It is not, however, good either for an individual or for a Government to know that they are free from criticism, and such a principle is, therefore, very difficult to carry out in practice. I do not claim that we have been altogether successful. I think it is quite possible that we have made the mistake, not of criticising the Government too much, but of criticising them too little; but if a mistake had to be made I should prefer that it were made in that direction rather than in the other.

As illustrating the principle on which we have acted, take this example in the House of Commons. Before the House met the country knew of the naval disaster in the Pacific. On the first day of the session I asked the Government to give us full particulars of that disaster. They did not do so. They told us that criticism with partial knowledge of the facts could only do harm and that it was not possible in the public interest to give all the facts. We accepted their decision, and instead of pressing them upon the point, just because I knew that there was widespread anxiety about the Navy, and because I knew that that anxiety was in itself a misfortune, I went out of my way on two occasions to express what was indeed my real belief, that on the whole the work of the Navy had been completely successful.

Now we have the news, and nobody rejoices in it more than we, that the disaster of the Pacific has been avenged by the glorious victory in the South Atlantic. I think, therefore, that I may justly and without exaggeration make this claim, that no political party has ever more sincerely and wholeheartedly tried to serve the country than we have done during this war. In making this statement I do not claim any merit either for Lord Lansdowne or for myself. We have not only been supported by the whole party in the course we have taken, but, in my belief, the party would not have tolerated any other action from its leaders.

THE DEFENCE OF YPRES

BRILLIANT WORK OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION.

STUBBORN VALOUR AND ENDURANCE.

The full story of the gallantry shown by British troops in their stubborn defence of Ypres has yet to be told, but the following order, which accompanied an order issued by General Sir Douglas Haig, was issued to the 7th Division by Lieut.-General Sir H. S. Rawlinson:—

In forwarding the attached order by G. O. C. 1st Corps, I desire to place on record my own high appreciation of the endurance and fine soldierly qualities exhibited by all ranks of the 7th Division from the time of their landing in Belgium. You have been called to take a conspicuous part in one of the severest struggles in the history of the war, and you have had the honour and distinction of contributing in no small measure to the success of our arms and the defeat of the enemy's plans.

The task which fell to your share inevitably involved heavy losses, but you have at any rate the satisfaction of knowing that the losses you have inflicted upon the enemy have been far heavier.

The 7th Division have gained for themselves a reputation for stubborn valour and endurance in defence, and I am certain that you will only add to your laurels when the opportunity of advancing to the attack is given you.

Such Army Orders are necessarily written in general terms, and are invariably marked by a disciplined self-restraint. It may be of interest, therefore, to give some account of the circumstances in which "the stubborn valour and endurance" of which Sir Henry Rawlinson speaks were displayed. The work of the 7th Division and the 3rd Cavalry Division to the date of the issue of this order at about the end of November was of a kind which strains the mental and physical strength of troops beyond any other form of operations. The two divisions were sent to the aid of the Naval Division at Antwerp, and they were landed at Ostend and Zeebrugge about October 6. They occupied the regions of Bruges and Ghent, and they had to suffer the initial disappointment of finding that they arrived too late. Two days afterwards Sir Henry Rawlinson moved his headquarters from Bruges to Ostend. The enemy were advancing in great force, and the position of our troops became untenable. Indeed, the situation was so serious that the troops which had been detailed for lines of communication and the base were forced to embark again and return to Dunkirk.

A POSITION OF GRAVE DANGER.

The position of the two Divisions from this point onwards was one of grave danger. They were forced by the overwhelming superiority in numbers of the enemy to retire. From Ghent all the way to Ypres it was a desperate rearguard fight. They had to trek across a difficult country without any lines of communication and without a base, holding on doggedly from position to position, notably at Thielt and Roulers, until they took up their final stand before Ypres. What that stand has meant to England will one day be recognized. What it cost these troops and how they fought will be recorded in the proudest annals of their regiments.

After the deprivations and the tension of being pursued through day and night by an infinitely stronger force, these two Divisions had yet to pass through the worst ordeal of all. It was left to a little force of 30,000 to keep the German Army at bay for some days while the other British Corps were being brought up from the Aisne (the 1st Corps did not come to their assistance until October 21). Here they hung on like grim death, with almost every man in the trenches, holding a line which was of necessity a great deal too long—a thin exhausted line against which the prime of the German first line troops were hurling themselves with fury. The odds against them were about eight to one, and when once the enemy found the range of a trench the shells dropped into it from one end to the other with terrible effect. Yet the men stood firm and defended Ypres in such a manner that a German officer afterwards described their action as a brilliant feat of arms, and said that they were under the impression that there had been four British Corps against them at this point.

When the two Divisions were afterwards withdrawn from the firing line to refit it was found that in the infantry alone, out of the 400 officers who set out from England there were only 44 left and out of 12,000 men only 2,336. So far little has been published about the work of these Divisions—probably because the bulk of the various dispatches is so great. It may be well therefore to place on record now an achievement which will one day be reckoned no doubt among the finest of its kind in British military history.

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BIRMINGHAM IN WAR TIME

WORKING DAY AND NIGHT FOR THE ARMY.

A picture of the busy days which Birmingham is passing through at present, is given in the "Daily Mail" by Mr. F.A. McKenzie. He writes:—

Birmingham is experiencing a famine—famine of workers.

Government orders for supplies for the Army and Navy have come in such quantities that it is impossible to keep pace with them. Manufacturers by the hundred have transformed their plant to serve the nation. One famous penmaker has abandoned for the moment the making of steel pens to produce 12,000,000 magazine cartridge clips. Button-makers are hurrying the completion of 72,000,000 brass Army buttons. The brassfounders have turned from the making of ornamental brass for furniture to the production of brass tubes for shrapnel. One leather house is reported to have made a fortune by its great purchases of hides on the day the war broke out, and every leather manufacturer is striving early and late to supply a part of the belt and pouches and straps demanded. Rifles are being made by the half-million; small-arm ammunition in such quantities that figures fail; while bedstead manufacturers are busy on hospital beds for the Army. The tinsmiths are making soldiers' canteens. The aluminium workers are vainly trying to manufacture enough water-bottles. Practically every house outside the jewellery trade is working on Government orders at the highest possible pressure.

BADGES FOR THE NEW ARMY.

The Government recently asked for bids for the production of badges for the new Army. An expert calculated that in order to produce the badges required in the manner stated by the War Office every firm that could touch this class of work would have to devote itself exclusively to it for the next sixteen months.

Some establishments are working three shifts a day seven days a week, their machines never resting from midnight until midnight. Others are content with a twenty-hour day double shifts. Others, finding it impossible to obtain more labour, start early and finish late.

The real difficulty is labour. "At the outset we lost a number of our best men who joined the Army," said one manufacturer to me. "We filled up their places as well as we could. When every available man was used we called in women and girls. To-day old men and lads are doing able-bodied men's work and receiving the same rates of pay as able-bodied men. Girls and women have taken over what was formerly men's work on a very large scale. We are now beginning to use the one-armed man and the one-eyed man. Labour we must have."

OLD TRADES REVIVING.

Old trades are being revived. Birmingham sword-making, once an important affair, almost disappeared under the stress of cheap German competition. Many of the workers were disbanded, some of them went to the workhouse, some to the grave, and one or two went mad, victims of industrial strain. To-day the employers, with renewed demand, are seeking out the old hands wherever they are to be found and bringing them back again. "In past years," said a large manufacturer and well-known public worker, "I have had to sit on relief committees voting sums to help skilled workers, unable to obtain employment, to go to Canada. To-day, if it were not that it did not seem a fair thing to do, we would advertise in the Canadian papers for our workers to come back to us, and pay them to come back, We need them all."

Wages have gone up, and have gone up much higher than the recognised rates seem to show. The wage of the labourer, for example, has risen from 23s. to 26s or 27s. a week. The rate of pay for certain classes of fitters was formally raised a few days ago from 38s. to 40s But the employer who tried to obtain men at 45s. would to-day go away empty-handed One man gave me his experience. "I engaged a fitter last Saturday at 45s. He was to turn up on Monday. He did not come, but there arrived a note from him saying that he had gone somewhere else where he was offered 47s."

Not only is local employer bidding against employer for skilled men but other towns have come in. Newcastle and Greenock, Wolverhampton and Coventry are all holding out tempting offers to Birmingham mechanics. One need only look down the list of advertisements in the local papers. The offer of a bonus on output is common. Here is a firm of tinsmiths offering £3-£4 a week. A Wolverhampton house offers mechanics 1s. an hour and "quarter-time and bonus paid to all first-class skilled workmen; night and day shifts; quarter-time extra paid for night work; twelve months' work guaranteed to all good men." Still another house takes a big space to advertise its demand for three hundred men.

HASTE IN THE AIR.

There is haste in the air. "We cannot produce our machines fast enough," said one manufacturer of stamping machinery to me. "Everyone wants presses and everyone wants them at once." "My hair is being turned grey with the rush," said a machinery designer. "The manufacturers almost live on my doorstep worrying me for deliveries. 'You do not understand,' they say, 'the seriousness of our position. We simply must have them.' It is no use my telling them that what I and every one of my men are working to the fast ounce of our strength to supply them." "I've had an order offered to me," said a third manufacturer, "that will pay me to put down £5,000 worth of new machinery. When the order is completed I shall be able to scrap the plant if necessary, which will have been paid for and a 10 per cent. profit earned."

Few cities have felt German competition more keenly than here. Trade after trade, once considered by Birmingham its own, was taken from it. Take, for example, the manufacture of buttons. Forty years ago Birmingham made 99 per cent. of the buttons of the world. Before the war she made not more than 15 per cent, the remainder coming from Germany and Austria. To-day Birmingham sees many industries lost in recent years coming back again. In the immediate future the world must have its buttons from Birmingham, for Germany and Austria will not be able to supply them. If people decide to abandon buttons for hooks and eyes, then they must go for their hooks and eyes to Birmingham also. So soon as there comes a pause from the rush of Government orders Birmingham has a fresh overwhelming trade awaiting it. South America and Australia, the Far East and the Far West are raising a daily louder cry for Birmingham goods. Their Continental stocks are becoming exhausted.

The second session of the Indian Science Congress will be held at Madras, on the 14th, 15th and 16th instant. Lord Pentland is the Patron and Dr. J. L. Simonsen the Secretary of the Congress. The Hon. Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman, I.M.S., will preside. The Government of Bengal is deputing Dr. P. C. Ray, Prof. P. Neogi and Dr. D. N. Mullick to attend the Congress and read papers in its different sections.

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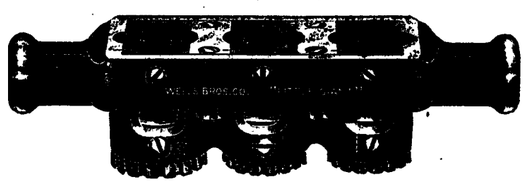

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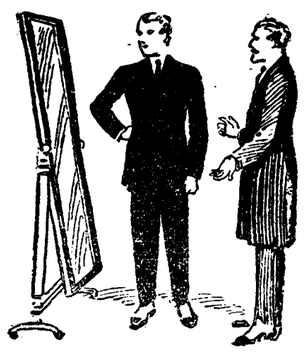

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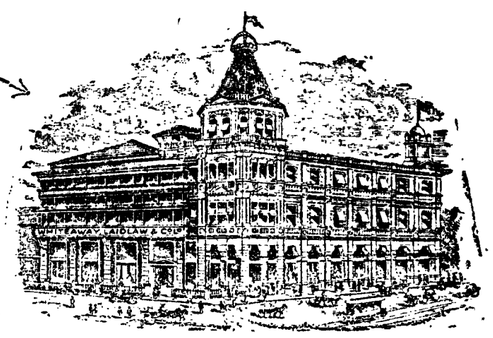

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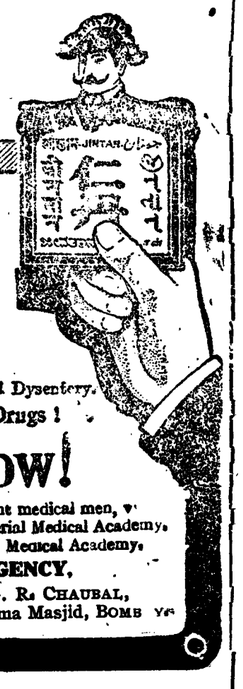

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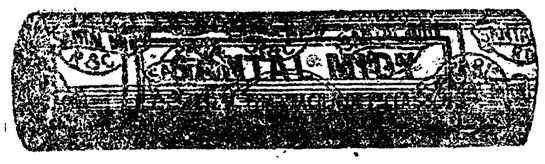

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